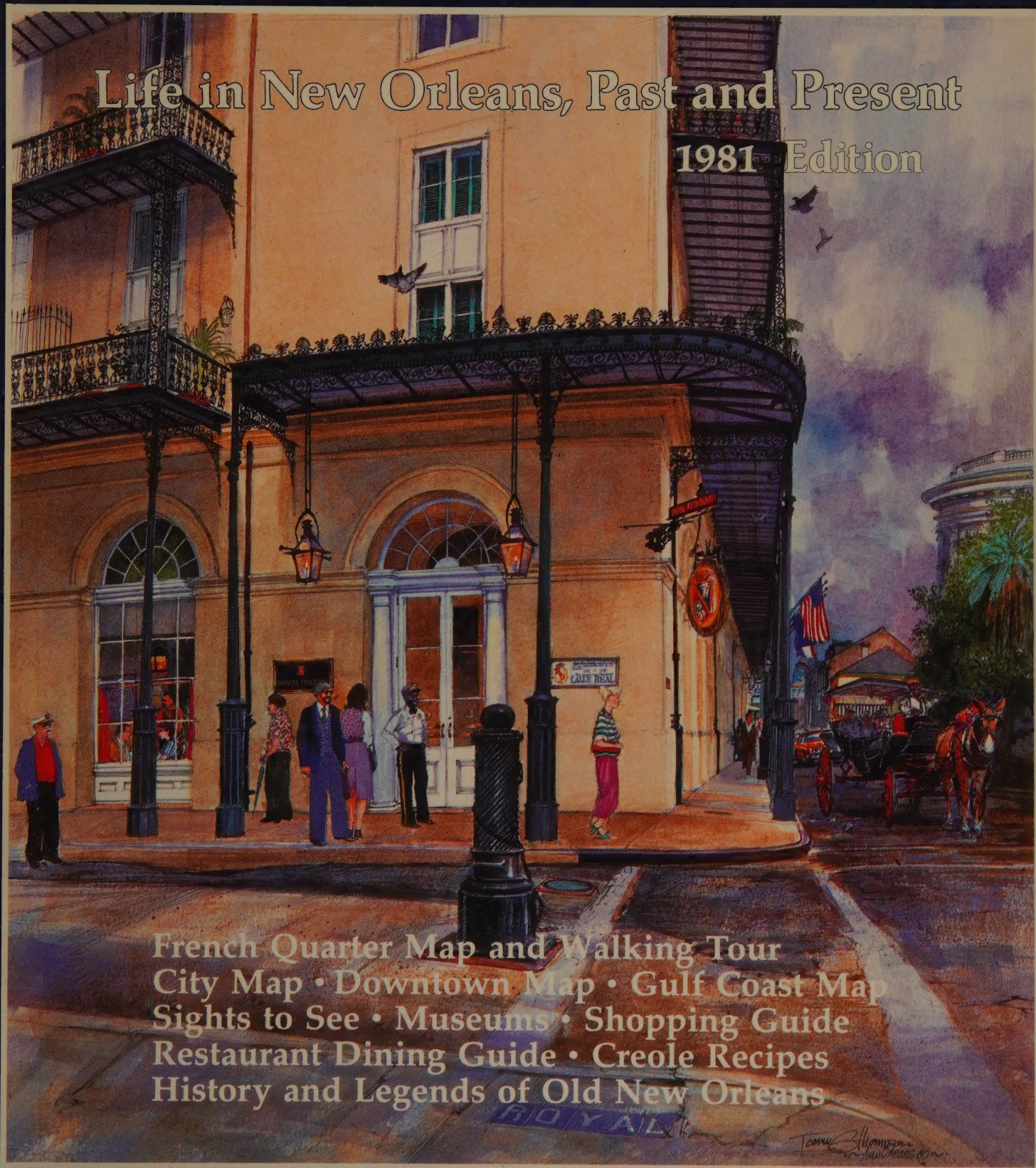


The NEW ORLEANS VIGNETTE

25
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Life in New Orleans, Past and Present

1981 Edition



French Quarter Map and Walking Tour
City Map • Downtown Map • Gulf Coast Map
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History and Legends of Old New Orleans

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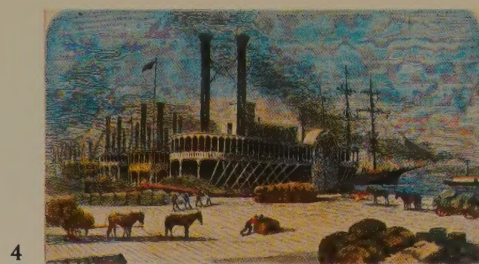
Refresh yourself in the heat of the night in the depths of a rainforest. Thunder breaks, lightning flashes, and rain beats down into the fast-paced sounds of disco.

Anything can happen when you enter the forest at night. Rainforest. It comes alive. 29th Floor, The New Orleans Hilton, 'til 4 AM.



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Published by

VIGNETTE

Publications, Inc. 246 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans, LA. 70118

1981 Annual Edition \$2.95 Special Quantity Rates on Request Phone (504) 865-9902

Editor/Publisher Todd Fell Art & Production Todd Fell/April Fell/Tessa Tilden-Smith

Administrative Secretary Gail Alcorn Distribution Manager Jack Robertson

All photography by Todd Fell unless credited

Printed in Japan

We believe the information contained herein is reliable. Every effort has been made to insure accuracy. However, the Publishers assume no liability for omissions, errors or changes.

Front Cover: "The Royal Orleans on Rue Royale" by Tommy Thompson • Courtesy Liberty Gallery

Vignette of Old New Orleans

In a cypress swamp, teeming with snakes and alligators, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, envisioned a great capital city.



Hoping for great riches in the New World, Louis XIV of France sent explorers along the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast in the late 1600's. By 1718, Frenchmen were already settled in the tiny towns of Mobile, Natchez and Biloxi. In order to protect the mouth of the Mississippi River from English expansion, a capital city on the river was planned.

Canadian born Frenchman, Sieur de Bienville, and Scottish Minister of Finance for France, John Law, chose a strategic location for this French city and named it to honor the new Regent of France, Duc d'Orleans.

Their men began to lay out the streets of the present-day-French Quarter and build rude huts on the swampy soil. A tiny wooden levee was raised in futile hope of controlling the constantly flooding river. With these unlikely beginnings, Bienville was determined to build a permanent agricultural and commercial center for French Louisiana.

But, in response to Bienville's pleas for settlers, the French government gladly rid itself of large groups of French "misfits" and criminals. Then, the flamboyant speculator, John Law, promoted the crude little settlement all over Europe as a paradise and shiploads of people set out for New Orleans and her promises of riches and a better life. Most of these aristocrats, farmers, merchants, exiles, soldiers and servants were from France, but a large group of German farmers survived terrible hardships, clearing the land near the city. Slaves were brought from the French Caribbean settlements, as well as from Africa.

Hundreds of settlers lost their lives en route and many suffered the miseries of hurricanes, sickness and floods, but the colony grew.

In 1727 the Ursuline nuns arrived to care for the little community. They soon hosted the first shipload of "Casket Girls" — "proper" poor girls sent from France to be wives for the new settlers.

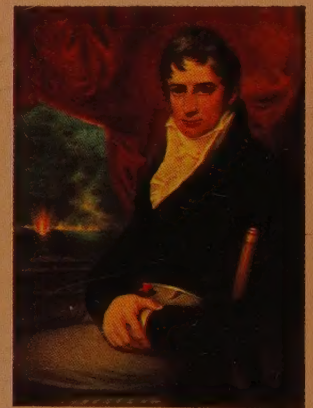


(opposite page) Bird's-eye view of New Orleans in 1850
(left) LaSalle, having come down the Mississippi from Canada, takes possession of the River and the great expanse of Louisiana for the French king, Louis XIV, over 30 years before the founding of New Orleans. Painting by Marchand.

(below left) Napoleon discussing the Louisiana Purchase with his ministers, Talleyrand and Barbe-Marbois

(below right) Robert Fulton, developer of the first commercially successful steamboat. Steamboats were to make New Orleans the second largest port in the country by 1840.

• All courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection



First relations with the Indians were friendly, but French domination created problems which finally culminated in a massacre at Natchez in 1729. Frightened New Orleanians built a cypress wall and moat around their tiny city while Gov. Perier sent troops against neighboring tribes.

A succession of political struggles and different governors was highlighted by one governor, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who brought from Versailles, some of the gaiety, luxury and fashion of the French court as the city began to prosper.

English successes in the French and Indian War drove French colonists in Nova Scotia away from their farms to find new homes. These exiles, called Acadians, began arriving in New Orleans in 1763, settling mostly along the bayous of southern Louisiana to farm and trap away from the sophisticated life of the city.

In 1762, with the French treasury depleted, Louis XV secretly gave Louisiana to his cousin, Charles III of Spain. New Orleans

was informed of the transfer in 1764 and the horrified French subjects appealed to their king to reconsider.

The first governor Spain sent was forced to leave by the resentful population. Spain then sent Alexander O'Reilly and 3,000 soldiers in 1769. He arrested the leading French patriots, who felt people could not be traded, "like cattle," with the land. He executed five of them and imprisoned the rest, earning the title of "Bloody O'Reilly". He firmly established Spanish law, despite the revolutionary ideas of the times.

After O'Reilly, Spanish rule became quite tolerable and, soon, the Spanish began to marry into French families, blending a new Creole culture.

In 1788, the city was engulfed in flames. Over 850 of the small, wooden French buildings were destroyed. As the city was rebuilding, a second fire swept it in 1794. The new city which rose from the ashes was mostly of proud, Spanish design — sturdy brick and plaster buildings with the arches, courtyards, balconies and slave quarters you see today.

Vignette of Old New Orleans



(above) Harvest time on one of the great Louisiana sugar plantations
(top left) Andrew Jackson who led the Americans to victory in the Battle of New Orleans

(top center) The Battle of New Orleans

(top right) French Quarter store

(center right) The "Red Store" at the French Market

• All courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection



During this rebuilding, Etienne de Bore cultivated sugar cane to begin Louisiana's very profitable sugar industry. This event, coupled with the arrival of the sophisticated, wealthy emigres who escaped the revolution on Santo Domingo, stimulated a new period of gay extravagance in New Orleans.

In 1792, the English, French and Americans all wanted New Orleans in order to control the crucial Mississippi River commerce. Revolutionary ideas resounded everywhere. Gov. Carondelet rebuilt the wall around the city connecting five armed forts. He pointed cannons both in and out, fearing an uprising as well as an attack.

Louisiana was transferred back to France in 1800, with little effect until Napoleon sold it to the U.S. in 1803 (for \$15,000,000). Now, the Creoles felt they had been sold to the "barbarians," since the rowdy river flat-boat men were usually the only Americans they knew. The incoming "Puritan" Americans, in turn, regarded the "Latin" Creoles as too "fun-loving". Snubbed by the Creoles, the newcomers built their own city across Canal, which blossomed into the splendor of the beautiful homes in the Garden District and a booming commercial section.

Though the competitive spirit remained very strong between Americans and Creoles, several forces acted to mold a strong and vibrant city. Puritan attitudes softened with the warm climate and gaiety of New Orleans, while the Creoles began to



need the money of the successful "Yankee" businessmen. The struggle against floods, hurricanes and yellow fever helped to form a common bond.

When the British came to take New Orleans, in December of 1814, Andrew Jackson rallied a determined irregular army of 5,000, including men from every part of New Orleans society. Their tremendous defeat of the 8,500 veteran British troops, not only saved New Orleans and the Mississippi River for the United States, but helped create a feeling of unity and confidence.

The period from 1825 to 1860 was truly the most glamorous and prosperous. This was a time of wealthy cotton and sugar cane planters, of fancy riverboats and sailing ships of every flag. Immigrants arrived daily (mostly Irish and German) and construction of new buildings went on everywhere.

There were luxurious balls and banquets, fine restaurants and grand hotels. The opera and theater flourished along with all the arts. Gambling, dueling, "bawdy houses" and voodoo thrived and parades and festivals were enjoyed as often as possible. The city was the wealthiest in the United States!

But, this exotic life also included the miseries of yellow fever (and other plagues) which swept the city continually, killing, as many as 8,000 in one summer! Hurricanes and floods were constant threats, and slavery, the basis of the economy, was a contradictory source of sorrow and problems for every group it touched.

The Civil War ended the "Golden Age" in New Orleans. The city was occupied by Federal troops in April 1862. Hostility toward Gen. Butler and his troops was followed by painful Reconstruction years of constant riots, corruption, impeachments, carpetbaggers and street battles. Martial law was declared in 1874 and Federal troops did not leave until 1877. (For a few months there were even two governors and two state legislatures in New Orleans!)

The occupation, the abolition of slavery, the struggles of Reconstruction and the loss of the tremendous river traffic to railroads and northern canals destroyed the flamboyant life of the city. Her history from then until now has been largely part of the history of the rest of the South, and yet, this city has remained unique.

In the last century, New Orleans continued to receive Irish and German immigrants and then a large group of Italians added their culture to her unusual personality. She rebuilt her important river commerce by 1945 to be the second largest United States port. She is credited with giving birth to Jazz and its tremendous influence on music all over the world. She retained her special traditions in business and everyday living, cherished her enthusiasm for fun and conquered the huge problems of drainage and epidemics. She developed a unique system of education, of politics and of race relations which offer problems and benefits not found anywhere else.

Truly New Orleans is America's most interesting city!



A gallery of fine shops

"I'm late!, I'm Late!" has a superb selection of clocks and music boxes ranging from everyday to collector's items and china & pewter miniatures.

"Unicorn Papers" offers a selection of over 300 loose cards, unusual stationery, memo pads, paper gift items, puzzles and posters.

"Its In The Bag" specializes in tote bags (over 40 designs!) with a special counter offering 12 flavors of homemade fudge.

"The Loft", which is at the top of the stairs, is the place where some of you may spend the day. Imported graphic fabrics are stretched to make attractive and inexpensive wall hangings. Soaps, unusual kitchen gadgets, baskets and wooden boxes, quilts. Loose teas and coffees are blended to your own individual taste and a wide selection of handicrafts is on display.



the Marketplace

Come enjoy a community of shops inside a renovated warehouse in the old French Quarter where individual shopkeepers wait to welcome you into their stores.

"The Sport Shop" is great for those who love the outdoors — nautical accessories, ducks, horses and foxes to please the sportsman.

"The Brass, Pewter & Copper Shoppe" will test your will power for here is a glorious assortment of accessories and utensils to decorate your home.

"Twas The Night Before..." always has an incredible display of Christmas decorations and specialties all year long.

"Jonah's Deli" For a whale of a sandwich — corned beef, pastrami, rare roast beef, fresh roast turkey, kosher salami, freshly carved lox, smoked fish, bagels, half-sour pickles, home-made rye and pumpernickel.

A New York style deli with a select offering of good thick sandwiches, imported cheeses served with fruit on a tray or in bulk, and imported beers. Musicians (folk, jazz & classical) play afternoons Sat., & Sun. Eat under skylights on a balcony overlooking The Marketplace or take it with you.

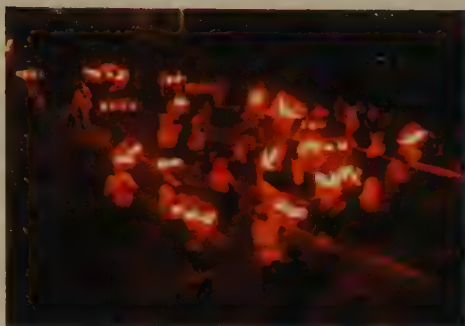


The Marketplace is in an old warehouse which was built over 150 years ago and originally housed a thriving ship supply store for the waterfront. With the French Market right across the street, this was one of the most active spots in the Quarter. After years of being forgotten, this area is now being renovated and is once again returning to its original charm.

The Marketplace
1015 Decatur Street 566-1305
Open Daily



Translations and Traditions



Bayou — pronounced Bi-Yoo — a marshy, sluggish tributary of a river or lake.

Beignet — pronounced Baan-Yaa — a French doughnut, sprinkled with powdered sugar. A New Orleans tradition with strong coffee.

Cafe au Lait — Strong chicory coffee, poured together with hot milk.

Cajun — A descendant of the Acadians, who were French colonists, exiled from Nova Scotia, who settled in southern Louisiana in the 1760's. The word also applies to the type of French spoken by the Acadians.

Chicory — A root that is roasted and ground to flavor Louisiana coffee.

Creole — applies to the descendants of the mostly Spanish and French colonists and the culture they created.

Dixie — The nickname for the South, which originated in New Orleans. During the middle 1800's, the city was enjoying the wealth of its tremendous river commerce. The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana issued its bank notes in both French and English. The French word for ten, "DIX", appeared on the very plentiful ten dollar bills. Northern riverboat men, traders and merchants would say they were going to make some money in "the land of the Dixies". The name stuck, first to New Orleans and then to the South in general.

Flambeaux — Before the days of electricity or automobiles, Carnival floats were built on wagons and pulled by satin cloaked horses or mules. These swaying creations were accompanied at night by black men, carrying huge frames of lighted torches called "flambeaux." These "flambeaux" are still a prominent part of a few night parades and add an awesome feeling of mystery.

(top left) Flambeaux (above left) A slave quarters (above center) Enjoying beignets
(above) Bayou Teche at flood stage • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

King Cake — A special cake (rather like a large pastry or sweetroll) is decorated in Mardi Gras colors and has a small bean or nut or little toy hidden somewhere inside of it. When the cake is cut and served, the person who gets the special piece is then declared "King" for the evening.

The Roman Candy Man — While exploring the city, you may catch a glimpse of Ron Kotteman. He is the grandson of the wagon's original owner (who began selling his candy on the streets of New Orleans in 1915). He still makes the "chewing" candy by the old recipe on a little burner right in the wagon.

Lagniappe — pronounced Lan-Yap — the little something extra that a merchant traditionally gives his customer in appreciation.

Shotgun — A typical style of small southern house very common in New Orleans (one "shot" could pass through all the rooms).

Slave Quarters — The "half" houses, seen behind (or as a wing of) the main buildings. Commonly, the stables and kitchens occupied the first floor, while the slaves lived above with balconies overlooking the courtyard.

Uptown — Refers to the area "up-river" from the Garden District.

Vieux Carre — locally pronounced View Karay — The "Old Square" or "Old Section" known today as the French Quarter (the section which was the original city)

Vignette — pronounced Vin-Yet — a brief portrait or sketch of a subject.

New Orleans' Love Affair with Food

French love of good cooking was transformed in New Orleans into a truly distinctive cuisine. The city loves its food and dining traditions and has kept them uniquely "New Orleans". Where else would a four hour breakfast have become a tradition!



(above) Bananas Foster • Courtesy Commander's Palace
(opposite page left) Owner-chef Pierre Lacoste and staff selecting vegetables in the French Market
(opposite page right) In New Orleans, a fillet of fish can be prepared in a multitude of delicious ways • Courtesy Commander's Palace



The unusual food of this area has its roots, first, in the ingredients available to the early settlers. The surrounding waters abound in trout, pampango, red fish, red snapper and flounder. Oysters, shrimp, crabs and crawfish enrich countless Creole dishes, or are prepared specially by themselves. Turtle and alligator are used in making some of New Orleans' favorite soups and froglegs are prepared in several styles.

Vegetables are basic to Creole cooking. Merlitions, eggplants and artichokes are often stuffed, while onions, garlic, green peppers and tomatoes are present in most Creole soups, sauces, stuffings and stews. Tomatoes were even cultivated into their own "Creole" variety. Okra, often stewed, is best known in some of the many kinds of Gumbo.

Bananas, oranges, lemons, limes, satsumas and delicious strawberries are a few of the fruits which grow in the semi-tropical climate. They have been developed into ices, sherbets, mousses and drinks, as well as the delicate pastries in which the French have always taken pride.

Rice grew well in the marshy soil and became the staple of Creole cooking. Beans, often considered a "common" food, were developed into a special dish, Red Beans and Rice, enjoyed once a week by many New Orleanians, rich and poor. Pecans are used as often, here, as a topping for a filet of fish as for a dessert.

The unusual Creole cream cheese is a milk culture which is apparently indigenous only to this region.

The first settlers had to adapt their tasty French cooking to these new ingredients. Their skill and creativity at this task began the evolution of a new cuisine. But other influences were to play a part.

The Indians nearby the little Louisiana capital (Choctaws and Chicasaws) shared the secrets of their herbs and roots: file (powdered sassafras leaves) is used in Gumbo, and, chicory (a ground root) is mixed with coffee before brewing.

In the West Indies, Spanish and African cooking styles were modified by tropical influences, before coming to New Orleans, along with Caribbean fruit, peppers, spices and molasses.

The aristocratic "haute cuisine" was not the only style of French cooking brought to Louisiana. At the same time that the Spanish took over, the Acadian exiles began arriving, bringing their more hearty "farm" style of cooking. "One pot" dishes, started from a roux, form a large part of Creole cuisine.

During the 1800's, the "Americans" came and competed with their Creole neighbors — all taking pride in their hospitality, their service and the beauty and taste of their food.

Around the turn of this century, a new Italian population arrived, bringing a rich assortment of their dishes to the city.

Throughout this long, creative evolution, black cooks presided over many New Orleans kitchens, stirring their own influences into this process and adding much to the unique flavors of the cuisine.

The variety of ways to prepare the same ingredients is endless and marvelous — from the simplest cooking procedures to the most delicate of combinations. But the good taste is only part of the tradition of fine dining in New Orleans. People here love standing in a noisy oyster bar or sharing a spicy mound of boiled crawfish. But they also love receiving the ultimate in service — the special attention of the same dignified waiter who may have served their father or grandfather. New Orleans can serve you a perfect Creole sauce on a delicate filet of redfish in a room of white tile and bright lights. Or, you can find red beans and rice or gumbo in some of the most elegant surroundings.



AWARD OF DISTINCTION

For the 19th Annual International Restaurant Awards, The Rib Room was named one of the top 100 restaurants in the world. This award is a testament to the quality of the food and service at The Rib Room. The award was presented to The Rib Room by the International Restaurant Association.

A GARNER PUBLICATION

This is the restaurant for beef — beef that is unforgettably good. Our prime rib is a magnificent cut of beef and our roasting is truly an art. Our menu also includes traditional Creole dishes, steaks and seafood.



After dinner step up to the Esplanade Lounge for piano jazz, cocktails, after dinner liquors, flaming coffee specialties, marvelous desserts and French pastries. The perfect way to end your perfect evening. Serving Daily: Lunch 11:30 am to 3:00 pm, Dinner 6:00 pm to 11:30 pm, Sunday Brunch 10:00 am to 3:00 pm.

Reservations 529-7045
 Royal St. at St. Louis

RR THE RIB ROOM

From the earliest years, New Orleans became known for its love of food and festivity. Most dining was done in homes, but the traditions which make New Orleans restaurant dining distinctive today, began in the cafes, bar-rooms, coffee houses and hotels of the Vieux Carre in the early 1800's.

Creole men loved to meet to conduct business or argue politics, cotton or financial affairs. It was only natural that these leisurely discussions be accompanied by coffee, liquor or food.

A few of the early prominent meeting places were "high class" bars like the Old Absinthe House. (The cocktail was invented in New Orleans over conversation and many famous drinks have come from creative bartenders here.)

There were several cafes in the Quarter, each with a special clientele. The Cafe des Refugees was popular with French planters who had fled the revolution in Santo Domingo, while the Cafe des Exiles attracted aristocrats who escaped execution in France. At Maspero's Exchange, a regular group of soldiers, merchants, brokers and newspaper men met daily to eat, talk and transact business. In 1838, Maspero's new owner added to the cafe, a fancy bar and an auction block. The combination was an immediate success.

Across the street, the huge City Exchange Hotel was built in 1838 (later called the St. Louis Exchange). Its combined cafe, bar and auction house was even more popular, especially when the cook began serving a marvelous new concoction called Gumbo. Better still, the bar began giving a free lunch to the drinking customers — an idea quickly copied all over New Orleans and then throughout the country.

Across the street from the new hotel, a young man from Marseilles opened a small "pension" or boarding house. He had been trained in one of Europe's finest kitchens. His skill at adapting the "haute cuisine" of France to the tastes and ingredients of his new city soon made "Antoine's" famous for simple hospitality and delicious food. Later, the famous restaurant was moved to the present location, built for it in 1868.

Antoine's has passed through five generations of the same family and its dining traditions have remained in tact. The unassuming dining rooms have served most of the famous and near famous who have visited New Orleans, as well as having pleased many generations of her local citizens. The tradition of catering to the comfort and tastes of local diners first, and then extending hospitality to out of town visitors and tourists, is practiced at Antoine's and many other old restaurants here. Antoine's kitchen has "invented" dishes now common on elegant menus throughout the world. (Oysters Rockefeller, for example)

On the other side of the Vieux Carre, another type of popular restaurant was building a reputation. In the 1850's, Madame Begue began cooking huge "second" breakfasts (on her wood burning stove) for the butchers of the French Market across the street. Word of her good food spread and the restaurant became famous for leisurely, elaborate breakfasts (complete with wines and several courses). Tujague's Restaurant now occupies this building and has retained another of New Orleans' dining customs — serving a complete lunch or dinner of the day. (In fact, they have no menu.) The "table d'hote" style of serving is traditional at many restaurants here (though usually choices are offered within each course, but the complete meal is served for one price).



(left) "Behind the French Market" drawn by Joseph Pennell, 1884
 • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection
 (above) Seafood is boiled daily in the window at the French Market Restaurant



Even by New Orleans standards
a superb restaurant.

Begue's
in the French Quarter

777 Bienville Street (at Bourbon)
Reservations 586-0300



(above) Winter coffee in the French
Quarter



(left) Coffee and beignets at the old Morning Call • A tradition for almost a century • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection
(above) Classic service and surroundings at Arnaud's

Another important local tradition began, in 1848, on a strange, "salty" piece of earth in South Louisiana. Some peppers from Mexico were planted and, through skill of growing and brewing, these peppers became a purely Louisiana taste, used on tables and in kitchens in every part of the world — Tabasco.

Many of New Orleans restaurants have been part of the city for a long time. Maylie's was established in 1876, serving the butchers of the Poydras Market. In 1880, Emile Commander opened his popular Commander's Palace in the heart of the Garden District. Delmonico began its good reputation in 1895 and has been under the watchful eye of one family since 1913. Tortorici's opened in 1900 in the Vieux Carre. Its Italian specialties are supervised now by the third generation of the founding family. Kolbs began offering its basically German menu across Canal Street in 1899. Another third generation, family restaurant is Pascal's Manale in Uptown, which began serving its specialties in 1913.

Galatoire's opened its doors in 1905, and not only does the same family still operate this famous restaurant, but members of the younger generations have become chefs and restaurateurs, and have, themselves, created such restaurants as the Vieux Carre, Christian's and Maison Pierre.

Heading for the lakefront to dine began in the early 1800's. Massons opened, near the lake in 1915, originally called the Bungalow. Through changes in name, menu and decor, it has been the pride of the same family. The present generation repeated another New Orleans tradition — that of going to France to study cuisine and wines, before taking over the operation of the family restaurant.

The colorful story of "Count" Arnaud's restaurant began when he opened his doors in 1918. Brennan's, perhaps the youngest of the "old" restaurants, opened in 1946. The long time New Orleans custom of long, leisurely and elaborate breakfasts was made most famous here.

Restaurants, just like the Creole households, had to "go to market" for most of the goods they needed.

In the 1700's, the Choctaw Indians would come from across Lake Pontchartrain to sell their herbs, roots, and baskets. They usually gathered along the riverbank near the Place d'Armes to display their wares. They were joined by farmers (mostly German), selling produce and dairy products. These were the beginnings of the French Market.

During the Spanish years, the buildings were erected to house the butchers, vegetable stalls and vendors of other necessities. These were soon surrounded by an assortment of canopies, stalls and blankets on the ground to make room for goods and refreshments of every description to be sold.

Early in the morning, the market was crammed with people — vendors with their wares and women, children and servants carrying huge baskets to fill. Voices could be heard of women and salesmen bartering the prices on quality of goods, vendors hollering out their "specials", as well as every level of conversation, argument and gossip, all going on at once in French, Spanish, English and German. Added to these were the sounds of chickens, parrots and other caged birds, monkeys for sale and perhaps a brass band, steamboat or organ grinder in the background.

Smells of every kind mingled and contrasted, coming from steaming coffee, freshly baked pies or sweet potato cakes, molasses, pralines, spices, fruits and vegetables. There were oysters and fish and live chickens hung in bunches by their feet. The butchers' stalls were notoriously dirty.

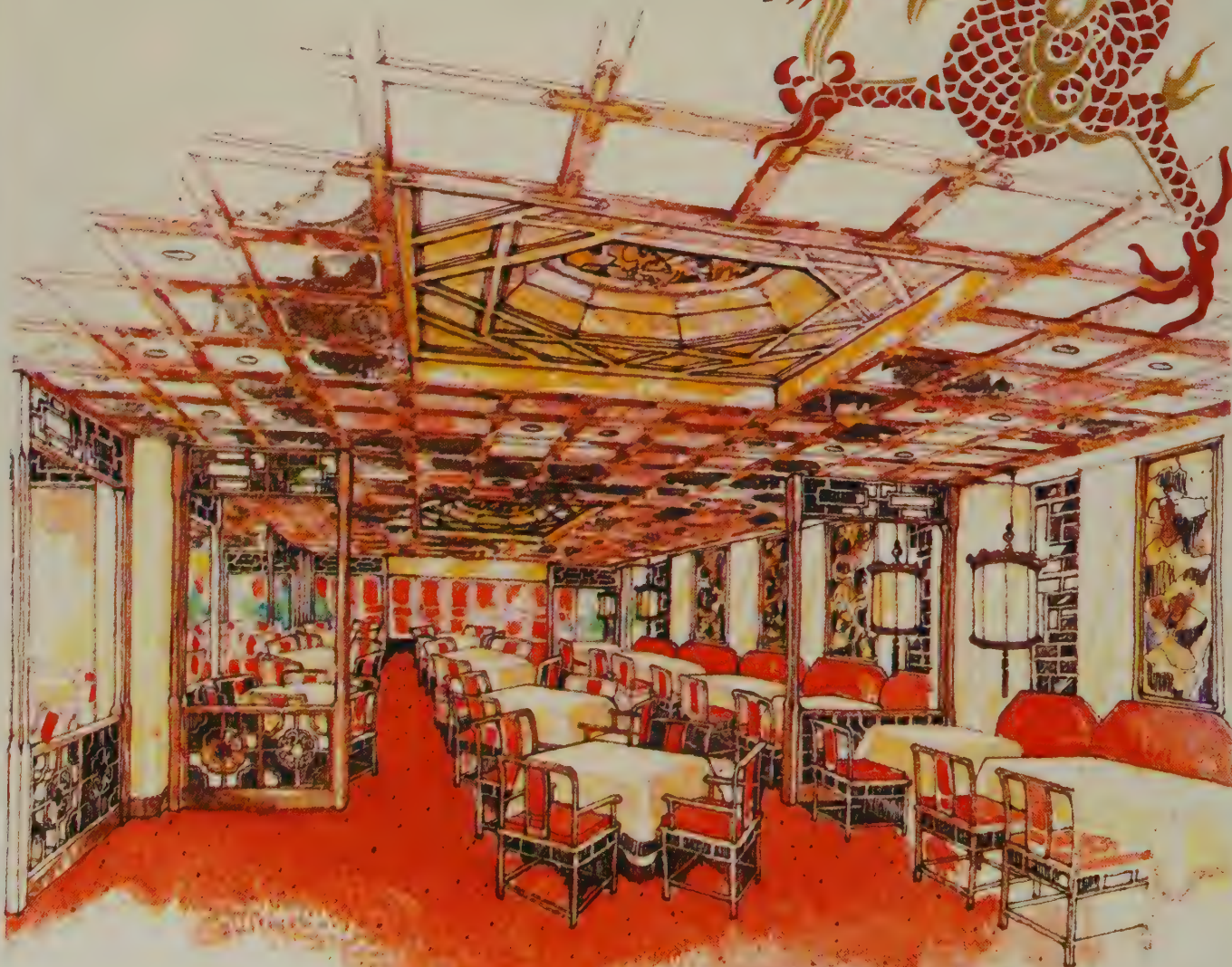
Sundays were especially festive at the Market. After morning Mass, Creole families would shop for the big Sunday dinner to be prepared. (At first, the mostly Protestant "Americans", normally discouraged from any commerce, work or festivities on the Sabbath, were shocked at the gaiety and bustle of the Creoles' French Market.)

In 1838, the "American city", across Canal, established its own market, called the Poydras Market. Similarly busy and picturesque, it served the downtown area for almost 100 years.

Imperial Palace Regency

Restaurant & Piano Bar

The Ultimate in Szechuan and Cantonese Dining



*Hyatt Regency Hotel — Poydras Plaza, 601 Loyola Ave.
Reservations Suggested: 522-8666*

Dining Out

In New Orleans the selection, preparation and serving of fine food is regarded as a serious and difficult art. The following restaurants are among the finest to be found

ANDREW JACKSON. A life-size wall sculpture of Andrew Jackson (a work of art by sculptor Enrique Alferez) and a fireplace of rare, lavender marble (imported from The Paris Opera House) are unique attractions. New Orleans and French cuisine. Specialties include Oyster 1812 and Crabmeat Lafitte Hollandaise. Lunch, Mon.-Fri., 11:30 — 2:30. Dinner, Mon.-Sun., 5:30 — 10:00. Reservations recommended: 529-2603. 221 Royal. Vieux Carre.

ANTOINE'S. This famous restaurant has been operated by the same family, without interruption, for 140 years. White tile floors, antique ceiling fans and brass chandeliers surround you as you explore the menu. Written entirely in French, it includes over 150 dishes. One of the richest wine cellars in America! Lunch 12:00 — 2:00. Dinner 5:30 — 9:30. Dark Sundays. Coats required. Reservations: 581-4422. 713 St. Louis. Vieux Carre.

ANYTHING GOES. This restaurant delights in casting diners into a land of make believe. Everything is different here. You might have dinner in an Indian teepee, or even a pyramid! (They even have regular tables!) The employees are all in costume and the mood is fun. The salad bar is built into the hood of a classic MG convertible. Open daily for dinner at 5:59 p.m. Adjoining lounge. 561-8251. 727 Iberville. Vieux Carre.

ARNAUD'S. Count Amaud Cazenava opened the doors of this famous restaurant in 1918. The new proprietor, Archie Casbarian, has restored the elegance and charm that had made it one of New Orleans' landmarks. An extensive menu of Creole cuisine is served, as in the past, with graciousness and expertise. Lunch, Mon.-Fri., 11:30 — 2:30. Dinner, Mon.-Thurs., 6:00 — 10:00, Fri.-Sat., 6:00 — 10:30. Reservations: 523-5433. 813 Bienville. Vieux Carre.

BEGUES. In the gracious Royal Sonesta Hotel. Winner of the 1979 Holiday Award. Specializing in fine Continental and Creole cuisine. They create a luncheon buffet, daily, serving seafood or traditional Southern and Creole favorites. The Sunday Brunch offers such specialties as Eggs Benedict and crepes. Next door, the Mystick Den features live piano music nightly. Lunch, Mon.-Sat., 11:30 — 2:30. Dinner, nightly, 6:00 — midnight. Sunday Brunch, 11:00 — 2:00. 586-0300. 777 Bienville. Vieux Carre.

BRENNAN'S. "Breakfast at Brennan's" has become a favorite tradition among locals and visitors. This restaurant has received the Holiday Magazine award for 25 years. Their egg dishes, like Eggs Sardou (poached eggs, creamed spinach with hearts of artichoke, crowned with a rich Hollandaise sauce) or Eggs Benedict are favorites. French and Creole cuisine. Open daily 8:00 — 2:30 and 6:00 — 10:30. 525-9711. 417 Royal. Vieux Carre.



CARIBBEAN ROOM. Located on lovely St. Charles Ave., in the Pontchartrain Hotel. Winner of numerous awards since 1957, for the culinary products of its Creole and French kitchen. Favored by many are their Broiled Oysters and Bacon en Brochette, Shrimp Saki and Backfin Lump Crabmeat (with two house dressings — a mustard and a French with a taste like creamy, tart brandy). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Reservations: 524-0581. 2031 St. Charles Ave. City Map (P) J-7

CASTILLO'S. In the heart of the French Quarter, enjoy Mexican food prepared from the freshest ingredients and recipes from Mexico. The oldest Mexican restaurant in the city. Their popular Mexican dishes are good and their forté is preparing Mexican specialties, hard to find on most American-Mexican menus. Excellent service bar. Moderate prices. Open daily 11:30 — midnight. 620 Conti. Vieux Carre.

CHEZ HELENE. Specializing in Down South Soul cooking, Creole style. They take pride in their Bread Pudding with Hard Sauce (recommended by House and Garden Magazine). A "Underground Gourmet" top ten winner. Only a few blocks from the Quarter. Open weekdays 11:00 — 11:00. Weekends until 1:00 a.m. 947-9155. 1540 N. Robertson. City Map (E) L-4

CHRISTIAN'S. Located in a renovated church in the mid city section of New Orleans. French and Creole cuisine, with the emphasis placed on the seafood from local waters with savory French sauces. Christian's is listed in the Mobil Guide and also winner of the Travel Holiday Dining Award for 1977 and 1978. Open for lunch and dinner. Dark Sundays. Reservations: 482-4924. 3835 Iberville. City Map (N) I-4

COMMANDER'S PALACE. Founded in 1880, in a Victorian mansion, in the heart of the Garden District. The many dining rooms include an airy garden room which overlooks the lush courtyard. Operated by Ella, Adelaide, Dick and John Brennan. New Orleans and Creole specialties. Jazz Brunch at Commander's — real Dixieland by old time Jazz Greats — Sat. and Sun., 11:00 — 2:00. Open for lunch and dinner. Reservations: 899-8221. 1403 Washington Ave. City Map (C) J-8



Dining Out

COURT OF TWO SISTERS. Located in an historic French Quarter building, this restaurant has a lovely courtyard of lush greenery and old brick walls, the perfect setting for New Orleans dining. A special feature is the daily Jazz Brunch, a buffet of over 50 different dishes and a unique omelet station. Strolling Jazz musicians complete the picture. Jazz Brunch, 9:00 — 3:00. Dinner, 5:30 — 11:00. Reservations: 522-7261. 613 Royal. Vieux Carre.

DELMONICO. Located on beautiful St. Charles Ave., since 1895. Just a short trolley ride from downtown. Tradition is alive and well here, and "Miss Rose" Dietrich is present during lunch and dinner, every day, just as her father was before her. The old family recipes taste as good as they did 80 years ago. Over the bar hangs a mural of the race between the Natchez and the Robert E. Lee. Lunch and dinner. 525-4937. 1300 St. Charles Ave. City Map (D) J-7

EMBERS STEAK HOUSE. Wait! Before you enter, watch the chefs performing expertly at the flaming open grill in front of the French windows. Inside is an intimate, comfortable, candlelit atmosphere. Cocktails and a terrific view are to be found upstairs on the ornate balcony overlooking Bourbon Street. Open evenings 5:00 — 11:30. 523-1485. 700 Bourbon at St. Peter. Vieux Carre.

FLAMINGO'S. A casual, fun place on The Avenue. The whole restaurant is a collage of flamingos! Each evening, one or more dinner specials are featured on the blackboard, plus freshly made soups, salads, omelettes and quiches. The bar serves unusual (and usual) drinks, many made with fresh fruit. Open Mon. - Sat., 11:30 — 11:30. Sunday, 3:00 — 9:00. Special Sunday Brunch menu, 11:00 — 3:00. 523-6141. 1625 St. Charles Ave. City Map (J) J-7

FRENCH MARKET RESTAURANT. Across from the old French Market you'll find the freshest seafood anywhere. During the day you can watch the cooks preparing giant cauldrons of savory boiled shrimp and crawfish and enjoy the tantalizing aromas. Ice cold beer, oysters on the half shell, seafood platters, and crabs of several varieties. Open daily 10:00 a.m. — midnight. 581-9855. Decatur at St. Phillip. Vieux Carre.

GUMBO SHOP. With an informal, attractive atmosphere and a prime, French Quarter location (just one block from Jackson Square). The Seafood Gumbo is a specialty and a meal in itself. A complete selection of drinks. When weather permits, enjoy your meal in the outdoor courtyard. The building is one of five original buildings, still standing, which survived the fire of 1788. Open daily 9:00 a.m. — 10:00 p.m. for breakfast, lunch and dinner. 630 St. Peter. Vieux Carre.

THE HONG KONG. Built on the water, overlooking the yacht harbor on Lake Pontchartrain. Watch the boats come and go as you enjoy the full selection of Cantonese dishes. Their Won Ton Soup is a favorite. A striking, comfortable Oriental dining room, softly lit by ornate, colorful Chinese lanterns. An intimate lounge. Open daily for dinner at 5:00. 282-1511. 7400 Lakeshore Drive. City Map (H) G-1

IMPERIAL PALACE REGENCY. This restaurant is truly impressive — the furnishings and appointments were all specially built in Hong Kong to create a luxurious and beautiful dining setting. Szechuan and Cantonese dining specialties include Hi Hop, Pot Stickers, Szechuan Shrimp, Lemon Chicken, Moo Shoo Pork and Peking Duck. Also enjoy the Opium Den Piano Bar. Lunch, Mon.-Fri. Dinner, 5:00 — 1:00 a.m. Reservations: 522-8666. Poydras Plaza, 601 Loyola. Downtown Map (P)

JONAH'S DELI. "For a whale of a sandwich" — corned beef, pastrami, rare roast beef, fresh roast turkey, kosher salami, freshly carved lox, smoked fish, bagels, half-sour pickles, home-made rye and pumpernickel. A New York style deli with a select offering of good thick sandwiches, imported cheeses and imported beers. Eat under skylights on a balcony, overlooking the Marketplace. Open 10:00 — 5:45 daily. Inside The Marketplace, 1015 Decatur. Vieux Carre.

JONATHAN. This 1980 Travel Guide Award winner has a remarkable Art Deco interior, complete in its array of nostalgic detail. A varied, Continental menu, with special desserts, a variety of wines and a comfortable bar. Enjoy a steaming Capucino, from the beautiful Cappucino machine, imported from Italy. Lunch, Mon.-Fri., 11:30 — 2:30. Dinner, Mon.-Sat., 6:00 — 11:00. Reservations: 586-1930. 714 North Rampart. Vieux Carre.

KOLB'S. Established in 1899 and still popular with locals and visitors who enjoy their New Orleans and Creole dishes, seafoods and German specialties. Winner of Jack DuArte's "Favorite Ethnic Restaurant" Award. Every Fri. and Sat. night, enjoy the fun of their "Oktoberfest", as German speaking students, musicians and merry makers dance, play German music and sing all the popular German drinking songs. Moderate prices. Convenient to downtown hotels. 522-8278. 125 St. Charles. Downtown Map (K)

LE BON CREOLE. With some recipes dating back 200 years, this restaurant takes pride in its authentic Cajun and Creole menu. Crawfish, crabmeat or shrimp etouffee, Creole gumbos and bisques, Shrimp Creole, steak, Oysters Rockefeller and catfish to name a few of their typical dishes. Located in the Maison Dupuy Hotel. Lunch and dinner. 586-8008. 603 Burgundy at Toulouse. Vieux Carre.



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of cuisine a la Creole et Cajun

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RUTH'S
CHRIS
STEAK HOUSE®



Dining Out

LE RUTH'S. Owner-chef Warren LeRuth and his two sons have created a highly respected restaurant. Specialties include Oysters Brazillia, Avocat Tropicque and Soft Shell Crab (filled with crabmeat). Their breads, ices and desserts are all homemade in the LeRuth's kitchen. An interesting collection of fine paintings surround you as you dine. Open Tues.-Sat., 5:45 — 9:30. Reservations required: 362-4914. On the West Bank, 636 Franklin Street, Gretna. City Map (L) L-7

LOUIS XVI FRENCH RESTAURANT. Located in the heart of the French Quarter. A fine French restaurant. Elegant service, amid crystal, candlelight and flowers. Specialties include Le Filet de Boeuf Wellington — Sauce Perigourdine, Rack of Lamb en Croute and Trout Louis XVI. A fine wine list. Open for lunch, Mon.-Fri., 11:30 — 2:30. Dinner served nightly, 6:30 — 11:30. Reservations: 581-7000. 829 Toulouse. Vieux Carre.



MAISON PIERRE. Created for those who savor fine dining. Positively Esoteric. The service and decor are elegant in every detail. Featuring, each evening, "Le Diner Gala", a Creole style dinner party, expertly prepared. A la carte entrees begin at \$10.50. You can also see one of the oldest and most charming courtyards in the Quarter. Reservations a must: 529-5521. 430 Rue Dauphine. Vieux Carre.

MASSON'S RESTAURANT FRANCAIS. Located near the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. The French Provincial cuisine of executive chef Robert Finley has built a fine reputation, with dishes such as Rack of Lamb, Snapper with Crabmeat, French Onion Soup and Crabmeat and Artichoke. Also known for its homemade desserts, like the popular Almonde Torte. Albert Masson's wine cellar is large and complete. Lunch and Dinner. Reservations: 283-2525. 7200 Pontchartrain Blvd. City Map (M) G-1

Delmonico on St. Charles Ave.

MR. B'S BISTRO. The people who brought you Commander's Palace, Dick, Ella, Adelaide and John Brennan, continue their success with this fine French Quarter restaurant. A casual atmosphere and handsome, traditional decor, which includes a 65 foot handcrafted mahogany bar. Patrons can watch the chefs prepare a house specialty, pasta, made fresh each day. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner, 9:00 a.m. — midnight. 523-2078. 201 Royal St. Vieux Carre.

NAPOLÉON HOUSE. One of the most popular places in the French Quarter for good sandwiches, cocktails (exceptional wine) and atmosphere. Mellow lighting, old stucco walls lined with interesting paintings, classical music (you can even choose a selection), arched doorways, an old curved staircase and an intimate courtyard. The fascinating building dates from 1797. 500 Chartres at St. Louis. Vieux Carre.

OLD SPAGHETTI FACTORY. Resembles an old Victorian mansion. Antique furnishings and lamps. Guests can dine in a replica of an old time trolley. The spaghetti is served with your choice of six sauces: meat balls with tomato sauce, rich meat, mushroom, tomato with browned butter, clam and Mizithra cheese a la Homer. Lunch 11:30 — 2:30, Mon.-Fri. Dinner 5:00 — 10:00, Mon.-Thur. Fri. 5:00 — 11:00. Sundays 11:30 — 10:00. 561-1068. 330 St. Charles. Downtown Map (S)



PASCAL'S MANALE. Established in 1913, this restaurant is still owned by the original family. Steaks, veal, seafood and Italian dishes. Barbequed Shrimp is the house specialty. Nostalgic oyster and cocktail bar and a fine wine list. Informal atmosphere and moderate prices. Open for lunch and dinner, Mon.-Fri. 11:45 — 10:00. Sat. 4:00 — 10:30. Closed Sundays. Reservations: 895-4877. 1838 Napoleon Ave. City Map (Q) H-7

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Dining Out

PORT ORLEANS. 41 stories up, high above New Orleans, overlooking the River and the city, you'll find a breath taking view and excellent gourmet dining, featuring Continental cuisine. After dinner, step next door into the River Queen Show Lounge for a fun-filled evening of entertainment and dancing. Open nightly, 7:00. Sunday Brunch, 11:00 — 2:00. Reservations: 581-1010. Marriott Hotel. Canal at Chartres. Vieux Carre.

RAINFOREST. Located on the very top floor of The New Orleans Hilton. By day, it is a sunny luncheon spot offering a delicious selection of local favorites such as po-boys, gumbo, and garden salads. By night, it is an action filled disco. Night and day, the view is splendid — from the river to the French Quarter. Open for cocktails, lunch and disco from 11:30 a.m. — 4:00 a.m. every day. Downtown Map (R)

TORTORICI'S. This distinctive restaurant has been owned and managed by three generations of the Tortorici family. Their beautiful building dates from the 1700's and is one of the oldest buildings in the French Quarter. Specialties are Crabmeat Contessa and Chicken Eugenie. Their "Italian Feast" includes salad, scampi, baked manicotti, fettuccine and veal mozzarella. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Sunday. 441 Royal. Vieux Carre.

RALPH & KACOO'S. Specialists in Louisiana seafoods, both fresh and salt water varieties. This large, attractive restaurant serves outstanding seafood dishes, featuring complete platters with the main seafood items prepared in many styles. Example: the crawfish platter includes fried tails, cocktail, bisque, etouffee, stuffed crawfish ball, boiled crawfish, fries and hush puppies. 215 Bourbon. Vieux Carre. 601 Veterans Memorial Hwy. (A) G-2

RIB ROOM. The specialty is beef. The choicest of prize ribs are ordered from the great midwest packing houses, aged to perfection and cooked to your order. Other specialties include lamb, duck and some exceptional seafood dishes. Many dining awards have been received, including the coveted "Ivy" award. Open daily for lunch and dinner. Sunday, a Plantation Brunch is offered from 10:00 — 5:00. Reservations: 529-5333. 621 St. Louis. Vieux Carre.

RUTH'S CHRIS STEAK HOUSE. Featuring only the finest, aged, Minnesota beef — U.S. prime filets, sirloin strips and ribeyes. Huge, buttery baked potato with sour cream, bacon and chives. Crisp salads, freshly prepared vegetables and appetizers. Fresh Maine lobster, Alaskan king crab and other special entrees. Four New Orleans locations open daily, 11:30 — 11:30. 1100N. Broad, City Map (R) K-4, 711N. Broad, City Map (R) J-5, 3633 Veterans Mem. Blvd. City Map (R) D-2, 501 Gretna Blvd. City Map (R) M-10

TCHOUPITOULAS PLANTATION. Have you visited a plantation yet? This historic home overlooks a 12-acre garden with old oak trees and beautiful peacocks roaming about. Built around 1800, as the Cedar Grove Plantation, much of the interior has been preserved as it was when this was a thriving plantation. Stuffed Veal with Oyster Dressing, Veal Plantation and Oysters Tchoupitoulas are among their most popular dishes. Open daily for lunch and dinner. 436-1277. City Map (Z) A-6

TONEY'S SPAGHETTI HOUSE. For three generations the Bonomolo family has maintained the family tradition of offering fine Italian, Creole and American dishes at surprisingly modest prices. They are rightly famous for their spaghetti. Their other Italian dishes and fresh seafood are specially prepared as well. Comfortable and informal. Open Mon.-Sat. for breakfast, lunch and dinner. 561-9253. 212 Bourbon. Vieux Carre.

TUJAGUES. Across the street from the old French Market, this famous and historic restaurant has been serving hearty New Orleans fare since 1856. Experience the tradition of Creole style of Table d'Hote dining, as each day, a complete 6 course lunch and 8 course dinner are served at moderate prices. Interesting bar. Open daily, lunch and dinner. 523-9462. 823 Decatur. Vieux Carre.



The Hong Kong Restaurant overlooking the yacht harbor

THE VIEUX CARRE. Three generations of the same family have created a dining reputation, here, for excellent preparation and presentation of their French and Creole cuisine. New Orleans favorites include La Bouillabaisse Marseillaise A La Creole (or Bouillabaisse Creole style). A savory combination of local fish and shellfish, cooked with selected seasonings, (including saffron) in its bouillon. Elegant, yet completely comfortable. Reservations: 524-0114. 241 Bourbon. Vieux Carre.

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A Taste of Louisiana

The variety of truly distinctive New Orleans dishes is endless, and each chef has his own special recipe for his favorite. We thought you would enjoy having a sample of them to take home with you as our lagniappe:

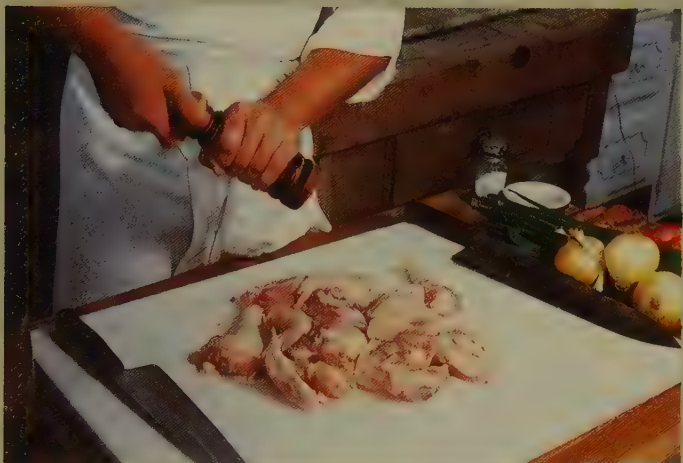
Gumbo is an especially versatile dish — made in various styles with many different combinations of ingredients. Roy Guste, proprietor of Antoine's Restaurant, has chosen this particular recipe for one of his favorite types of gumbo, because the ingredients are available in any part of the country.



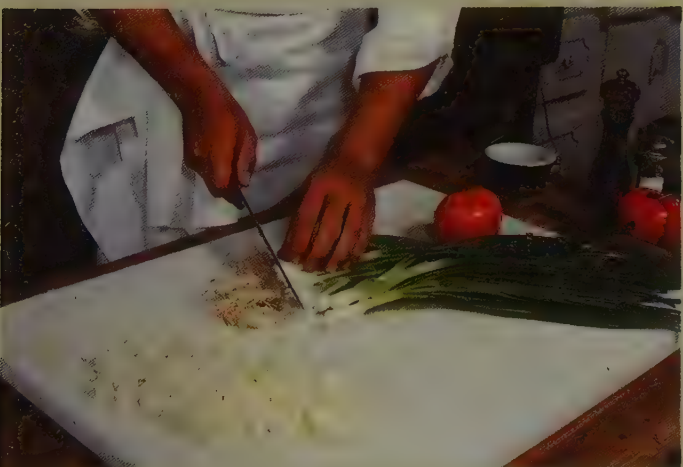


CHICKEN and SAUSAGE GUMBO

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 2½ lb. chicken | 2 bunches green onions |
| salt & black pepper | 3 large tomatoes |
| ¼ cup cooking oil | 2½ quarts hot chicken stock |
| 1 lb. smoked beef or | 2 bay leaves |
| pork sausage | ⅛ tsp. dried thyme |
| ¾ cup flour | ½ tsp. cayenne pepper |
| 1 large yellow onion | 4 cups cooked rice |



Cut the chicken into pieces & rub pieces with salt & pepper.



Chop the onion & green onions.



Skin tomatoes, remove seeds & chop.

Cut the sausage into 1 inch pieces. Heat the oil in a heavy 2 gallon pot. Add the sausage & cook until brown. Remove sausage & set aside.



Add chicken to pot & fry golden brown until almost completely cooked. Remove chicken & set aside.

Add flour to pot & cook until it becomes a copper brown. Add yellow onions & green onions. Stir & cook until they begin to color. Add tomato pulp & cook 5 minutes.

Add chicken, sausage, bay leaves, thyme & cayenne pepper & stir gently.

Add hot stock. Bring to a boil for 15 minutes, partially covered. Turn down heat to cook at a slow simmer, covered, for 1 hour.

Serve in bowls with rice. Serves 6-8.

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(The next best Chinese Restaurant is 8,000 miles east!)



BOUILLABAISSE A LA CREOLE

Courtesy The Vieux Carre Restaurant

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 bunch celery | 2 bay leaves |
| 3 medium white onions | 2 lbs. redfish (approx.) |
| 2 bunches green onions | ½ lb. shrimp (approx.) |
| 6 medium green peppers | 3-4 oysters per person |
| 3 cloves garlic | (approx.) (incl. oyster water) |
| 4 cups canned tomatoes | crabmeat (optional) |
| (including juice) | 1 pinch saffron |
| 1 bunch parsley | ¾ cup white wine |
| 1 tsp. thyme | croutons (optional) |

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Very thinly slice celery, onions, peppers and garlic. Saute lightly in margerine in large pot. Break up tomatoes and add with juice. Finely chop parsley and add with thyme and bay leaves. Add 8 cups water, bring to a boil and simmer about 1 hour.

Slice redfish into thin steaks (can include bones and skin) and lay flat on cookie sheet. Bake lightly just to seal in juices.

Add redfish and shrimp to vegetables and simmer another ½ hour. Add oysters (including water) and saffron and leave on 5 more minutes. Add wine and remove from heat. Should be approximate consistency of vegetable soup. Can be garnished with croutons. Serves 8 - 10.







CHICKEN FRANCESCA

Courtesy Pascal's Manale Restaurant

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| ½ tender chicken | salt & pepper |
| 3 slices eggplant | 2 slices Mozzarella cheese |
| 2 oz. boiled noodles | 1-2 cups Italian Gravy |

Broil chicken in casserole. Salt & pepper to taste. Brown eggplant and add to chicken. Add noodles. Pour Italian Gravy over ingredients. Cover with Mozzarella. Place in preheated, 250° oven for 10 minutes.





Italian Gravy

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1/4 cup minced onion | 1 cup crushed canned tomatos |
| 1/4 cup minced celery | 1/4 cup grated parmesan cheese |
| 1/4 cup minced bell pepper | 1 tsp. Italian seasoning |
| 1 tblsp. minced garlic | salt & pepper |
| 1 cup tomato puree | Accent |

In a little olive oil, saute onion, celery, bell pepper & garlic. Add tomatos, cheese & seasonings. Cook gently, about 30 minutes.



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CHICKEN BLACKBERRY VINEGAR

Courtesy Christian's Restaurant

2 chickens, partially boned	8 oz. demi-glace
2 oz. blackberries	3-4 oz. butter
4 oz. white vinegar	

Soak the berries in the vinegar & pass the mixture through a food mill. Discard the seeds.

Saute the chicken & remove from the pan. Drain the fat & deglaze pan with blackberry vinegar. Add the chicken & the demi-glace. Bring to a boil. Add butter. When melted, serve the sauce over the chicken on 4 plates. Serves 4.





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A Taste of Louisiana

FILLET of SNAPPER ROME Courtesy Delmonico Restaurant

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ½ cup butter | 1½ tsps. butter |
| ¼ cup lemon juice | 1½ tsps. all-purpose flour |
| 1 dash Worcestershire | ½ cup half & half |
| 4 red snapper fillets | ½ tsp. salt |
| 1 cup crabmeat | 1 dash white pepper |
| ¼ cup melted butter | ½ cup dry breadcrumbs |
| | 8 green pepper strips |

Combine ½ cup butter, lemon juice & Worcestershire in a small saucepan. Cook over medium heat, stirring often, until heated thoroughly.

Place fillets in a 13x9x2 inch baking pan. Broil 10 to 15 minutes, basting of ten with the lemon butter.

Sauté crabmeat in ¼ cup butter about 3 minutes. Set aside.

Melt remaining 1½ tsps. butter in a heavy saucepan over low heat. Add flour, stirring until smooth. Cook 1 minute, stirring constantly. Gradually stir in half & half. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until thickened & bubbly. Stir in salt & pepper. Add crabmeat, stirring well.

Spoon crabmeat mixture on top of each fillet. Sprinkle breadcrumbs over crabmeat mixture. Garnish each fillet with 2 strips green pepper. Bake at 350° for 10 minutes. Broil just until breadcrumbs are browned. Serves 4.



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CRAB and SHRIMP au GRATIN
Courtesy Commander's Palace

¼ cup butter	1 cup grated American cheese
2 tbsps. flour	1 lb. cooked lump crabmeat (gently remove any shell)
½ cup milk	¾ - 1 lb. peeled, boiled medium shrimp
¼ cup Chablis	paprika
¼ tsp. salt	
¼ tsp. pepper	

In a two-quart saucepan, melt the butter over medium heat. Stir in the flour & blend well. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly until smooth & creamy. Do not boil. Stir in Chablis & blend well. Add cheese, salt & white pepper. Stir until cheese is completely melted. Remove from heat.

Grease 6 individual casserole dishes with butter. Ladle 1 to 2 tablespoons of sauce into the bottom of each. Next, place the crabmeat in each dish, dividing it evenly. Place 4 to 6 shrimp per serving on top of the crabmeat. Cover each with a generous amount of sauce. Sprinkle with paprika.

Bake in a preheated 350° oven for 12 - 15 minutes or until bubbly. Serves 6.





Now there are three Le Ruth's in New Orleans!
 But don't be alarmed . . . they're all working at the same old stand!

Introducing, at left, Larry Le Ruth, baker *extraordinaire* and a *poissonier* of great talent. And, at right, Lee Le Ruth, master *patissier* and *saucier formidable*! And in the middle, of course, old Dad — Le Ruth himself — who taught them both.


And they're here . . . all three . . . every night at Le Ruth's, making certain the quality stays high and, most important, that the taste is always good.

Le Ruth isn't content just to keep his hand in. He keeps three hands in. And they all belong to Le Ruths.

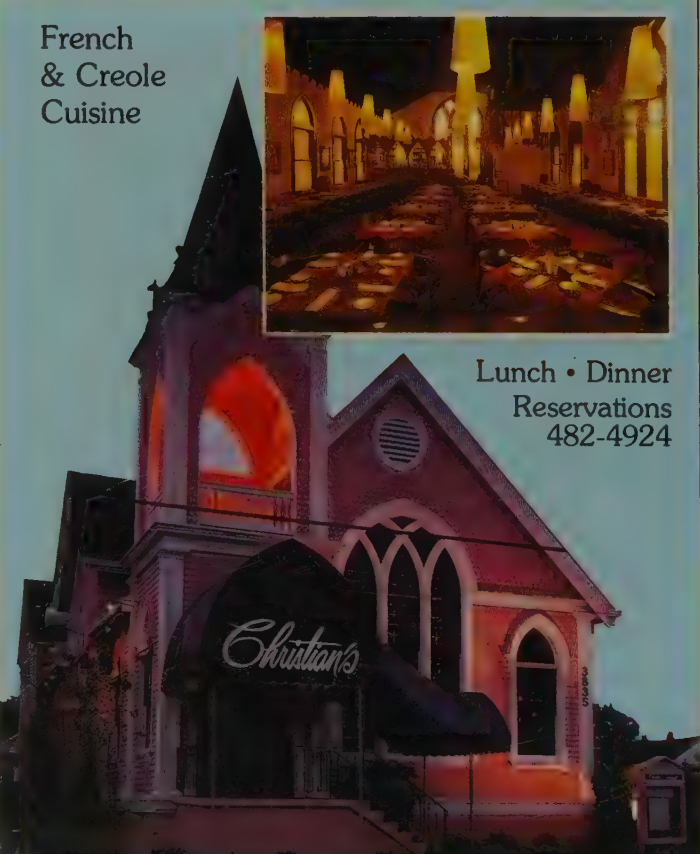
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CYCLONE

Courtesy Pat O'Brien's

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 oz. vodka | 1 orange slice |
| 1 oz. passion fruit syrup | 1 maraschino cherry |
| 1 oz. fresh lemon juice | |

Pour vodka, passion fruit syrup & lemon juice into cocktail shaker. Shake well. Pour over crushed ice filling 20 oz. cyclone glass. Garnish with orange slice & cherry. Serve with a straw. Serves 1.

SHRIMP IMPERIAL

Courtesy Tchoupitoulas Plantation Restaurant

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 medium chopped onion | 1/2 cup chopped parsley |
| 2 cups canned mushroom soup | 2 tblsps. butter |
| 1 cup grated American cheese | 6 mushrooms sliced |
| 1 lb. peeled shrimp | 1 tsp. pepper |
| 1 cup Italian bread crumbs | |

Saute onion & parsley in butter. Add soup, mushrooms & cheese. Stir until smooth. Add shrimp & pepper.

Grease 6 individual casserole dishes with butter. Divide mixture into dishes. Top with bread crumbs. Bake in 375° oven for about 20 minutes. Serves 6.



FILET of SNAPPER with CRABMEAT

Courtesy Masson's Restaurant

1 filet of Red Snapper	3 oz. lump crabmeat
seasoned flour	1 tblsp. lemon juice
1/3 cup clarified butter	1 tblsp. chopped parsley

Cover filet lightly with the flour. Melt half of the butter & saute the filet until golden brown. Remove to a hot platter.

Add remaining butter & melt. Add crabmeat & heat slowly to brown butter without burning. Add lemon & parsley. Pour butter & crabmeat over filet & serve with Tomatoe Provence.

Tomatoe Provence

1 firm ripe tomato	salt & pepper
oregano & basil	1 thin slice parmesan

Cut slices horizontally from top & bottom of tomato. Let drain on a rack. Sprinkle with oregano, basil, salt & pepper & let stand for 1 hour. Cover with Parmesan. Place in preheated broiler to brown slightly & then bake 15 minutes in preheated 350° oven. Serve.

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Plantation Life

The wealth of New Orleans before the Civil War was inseparable from that of the great plantations which stretched along the River nearby.

(right) "A Field Hand" • Courtesy
Historic New Orleans Collection



The Planter's House

(above) "The Planter's House" from Harper's Weekly, 1887 • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

In the middle of the 18th century, while New Orleans was still just a small cluster of huts, wealthy Frenchmen were granted great tracts of land on both sides of the Mississippi. These first plantations were quite large, many stretching from the River to the Lake. All were long and thin, arranged like segments of a fan around the curves of the Mississippi, so that each could have a piece of riverfront, however narrow, for transportation of its goods and people.

The swampy land was thick with cypress, mosquitos, heat and humidity, and clearing for planting was a difficult task. But the soil was very rich and the cypress was valuable when sold in New Orleans. The biggest problem was the same for plantations as for the town — a constant war had to be waged against flooding. Levees were built and canals were dug to drain and irrigate, but flooding continually caused great losses of crops and property.

The main crop for export was indigo. Cotton, tobacco, rice, oranges and vegetables were also grown, but mostly for local consumption.

Even in this difficult frontier setting, the illusions of grandeur of these French "gentlemen" filled frontier homes with imported

luxury furniture and decor, inspired the planting of "alleys" of oaks along entrance roads and, in a few cases, replaced original frontier cottages with impressive mansions. But, the legendary "paradise" of Southern plantation life was to bloom, not with these early indigo plantations, but in the 1800's, as sugar became the fortune-making crop of this southernmost stretch of the Mississippi River.

A combination of insects and declining prices brought the production of indigo to a halt in the 1790's, and planters near New Orleans grew desperate for a new export crop to replace it. Sugar was producing great wealth in the West Indies, but attempts to granulate it in Louisiana had always failed.

A courageous, aristocratic planter, Etienne de Bore, staked the last of his fortunes on a sugar crop on his plantation next to the present day Audubon Park. He invested in granulating equipment and an "expert" from the West Indies. To the joy of his fellow planters, his experiment was successful and a new "cash crop" was born for the area.

While the rest of the deep South grew cotton (much of which came through New Orleans) southeast Louisiana built massive fortunes on the production of sugar.



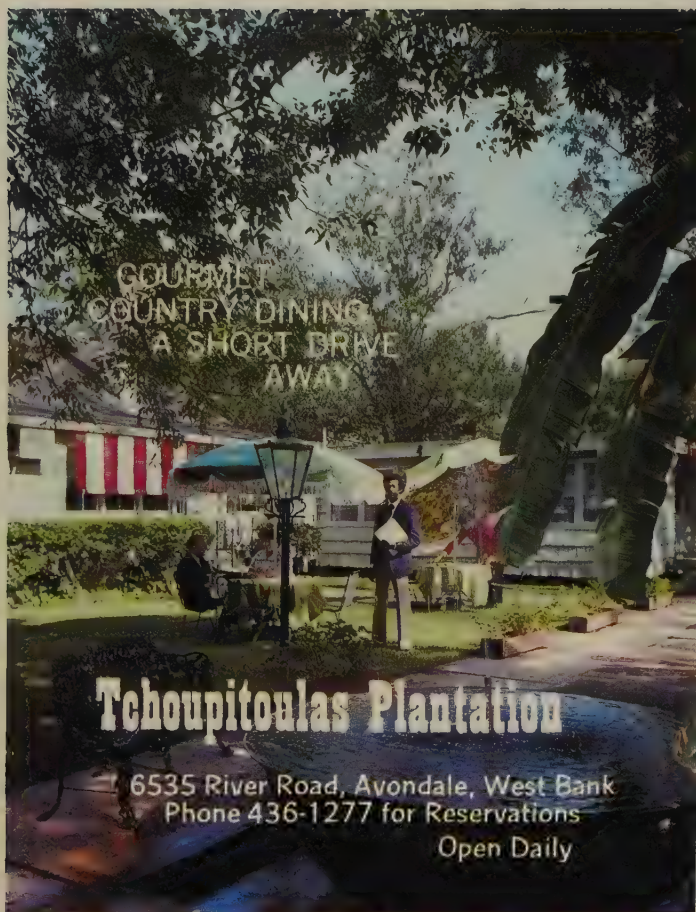
(top) "Returning from the Fields at Twilight"
 (above) "The Planter's Home"
 • Both courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection
 (left) Inside Rosedown Plantation, today

It took tremendous capital to start a sugar plantation. Pieces of cane were buried in irrigated furrows in early spring. By late summer the new cane was taller than a man. To allow the cane to develop fully, it had to grow as long into Fall as possible, but be cut before the first frost. An early frost (or bad flood) often wiped out an entire year's cane crop.

It took strong adult slaves to cut the cane and during the month of cutting, slaves were worked 18 hours a day, or in round-the-clock shifts. The cut cane was then carried to the mill (run either by steam engine or horses) which pressed the juice from the stalks. This liquid was then boiled in huge open kettles until the moment of granulation. Syrup which didn't granulate was saved as molasses.

The fuel for boiling the kettles was one of the largest expenses. In 1843, a black man, Norbert Rillieux, invented a process of boiling the cane juice in vacuum pans, to retain the vapor for heating other pans. This process cut fuel costs tremendously.

If a sugar plantation was successful, the owner could live a life of luxury, wealth and grandeur. Diaries and other records tell of parties, masquerade balls and banquets. Planters amused themselves with hunting or fishing expeditions, gambling, racing horses, reading, duels, strolls through their beautiful gardens or long conversation over mint juleps or cigars — very much like the movies depict.



Plantation Life

Working in the "market garden" • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection



One of the favorite activities of plantation families seems to have been "visiting". An entire family (with servants) would travel to visit another, staying from a few days to a month or more. Plantation households graciously accommodated such visitors with every hospitality, and expected the same when they went visiting.

Not everyone near New Orleans was wealthy like the sugar planters. There were hard working farmers who lived in simple frontier houses and struggled all their lives with the hardships of climate and flood.

But, sugar plantation mansions were built with increasing luxury, as neighbors competed to impress each other. Most were built near the riverbank, with a grand entrance leading to the two story, high-roofed house, with pillars to support the galleries (sometimes on all four sides).

The "big house" was surrounded by many smaller buildings: garconieres (quarters for bachelor sons or visiting business men), pigeonniers (for pigeons and doves), kitchens, store-houses and the big sugarhouse. Behind were the rows of slave cabins, the slave "hospital", the overseer's house and finally, the fields.

In these homes, it was not unusual to feed and entertain 50 guests for an evening. Planters prided themselves on the amount and variety of wild game they placed on their tables. (Most had a slave who served as a full time hunter). New Orleanians cherished their invitations to plantation dinners.

Meals were long and leisurely, with an amazing number of courses. One plantation house had a miniature railroad which brought the huge dishes of food, steaming to the table. Often, wealthy planters hired famous chefs to prepare their special dinner parties.

Every plantation had a boat dock and kept a few boats. There were fishing boats, work boats (to carry lumber and sugar to market or bring back supplies and purchases) and family boats for taking everyone to Sunday Mass, to visit another plantation or to take a shopping holiday in New Orleans.

Sir Walter Scott had a great influence on the Louisiana sugar planters of the 1800's. Chivalry pervaded every aspect of life and each plantation had a romantic name, many taken from Scott novels.

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(left) "A Gang Driver" (who worked under the Overseer)
 (below) "Cane Fields" from Harper's Weekly, 1887
 • Both courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

LEMENT TO HARPER'S WEEKLY, AUGUST 13, 1887.



But the idyllic life of these wealthy planters was always under the heavy shadow of slavery, ironically, the very basis of its wealth and liesure. As in records of slavery elsewhere in the South, there were both caring and cruel masters, pleasant and frightful conditions, opportunities with hope and misery with no hope at all.

From the earliest years, slavery in Louisiana was controlled by the "Code Noir" or "Black Code". The Code set forth rules for both slave and master. Slaves had to be provided with "adequate" housing, clothing and minimum amounts of corn and pork. There was a limit on the number of whip lashes a slave could receive in one day. They had to work from sunup to sundown with a lunch break (two hours on the hot long days of summer). They could not be made to work on Holy Days, Christmas week or Sundays, without being paid. (Most had all, or part of Saturdays off, as well.)

Household slaves were usually better off than those who worked the cane fields. They wore the family's hand-me-down clothes, ate mostly the same food as the planter and usually were given more dignity and privileges.

Most plantation children had slave companions, who slept at the foot of the bed, played with them and grew up to be their personal servants. "Mammies" often breastfed the white babies and were given most of the responsibility for raising the children. They usually commanded a great deal of respect from both children and parents.

Often, house slaves learned skills such as horse training or gardening and made themselves invaluable to their masters. Some were trusted to go to other plantations or to New Orleans to conduct business for the master, wearing fancy clothes and flowery manners.



Plantation Life

"Gathering Moss" — Spanish moss was cured

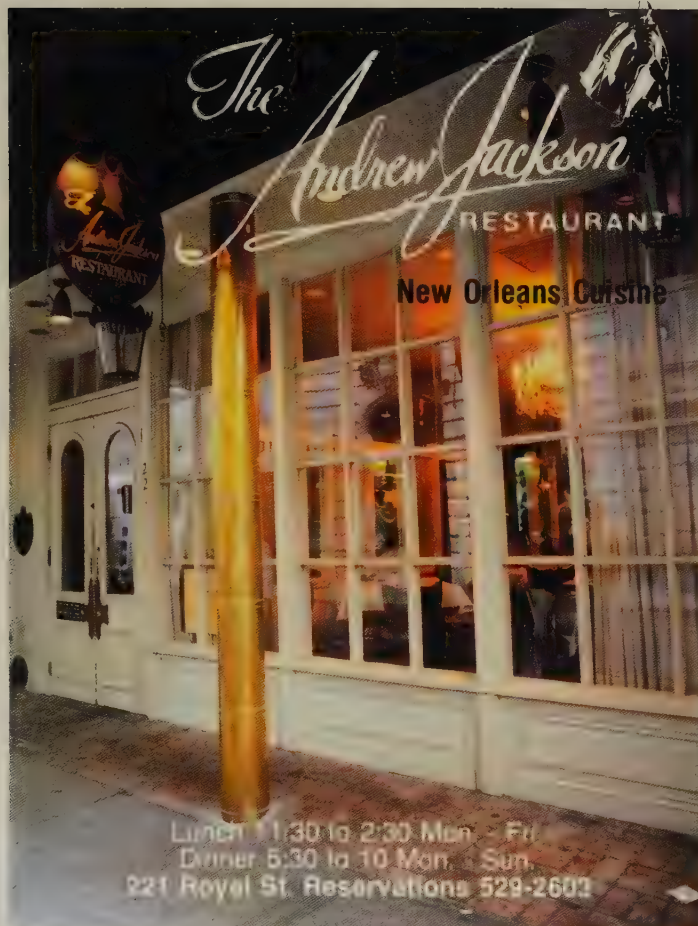
Field slaves lived in rows of crude cabins behind the big house. They were given the simplest of clothing, shoes and furniture. They worked under an overseer, who was usually responsible for their discipline. For offences ranging from "the wrong attitude" or "laziness", to lying, stealing or running away, the most common punishment was whipping. But there were iron collars, the taking away of food or privileges, or the cutting of an arm or leg to permanently scar or deform.

Most plantation slaves had chickens and gardens which they cared for at night or on weekends. They usually ate what they raised and were allowed to sell any extra eggs or vegetables for spending money. A few masters allowed them to save toward buying their freedom, but usually, their money was to be spent for special clothes for Sunday church.

Many planters gave parties for their slaves on holidays or for slave weddings, providing hams or turkeys and whiskey for the meal and dance. Special food, whiskey and money was given to slaves for Christmas and the whole week between Christmas and New Years was a festive holiday.

Probably the heaviest burden the system of slavery placed on planters was the constant fear of their own slaves. The "Code Noir" made it a severe offence to sell whiskey or firearms to a slave or to allow slaves from different plantations to congregate. Slaves were forbidden to testify in court against white men.

Slaves were valuable and their health was a concern to planters. There was always a slave "hospital" and a doctor was usually paid a set fee per slave per year to keep them healthy. Pregnant or nursing mothers were seldom given hard work or punishment to protect the health of baby and mother. (Slaves were protected from dangerous jobs, which were given, instead, to Irish immigrants.)





then used to stuff mattresses & furniture • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

On Etienne de Bore's plantation (like most) slaves were summoned each morning by the ringing of a large bell. Once gathered, de Bore, or a family member, would lead the assembly in prayer before giving the day's instructions. The bell would again call them at dusk for evening prayers before dismissal for the day.

John McDonough (who was responsible for the building of most of New Orleans' early public schools) had a sugar plantation across the River in what is now Gretna. He owned 300 slaves (a large number) during the 1840's. Considered crazy by his neighbors, he believed that the low productivity of slavery was the result of low morale. He insisted that slaves could develop industry, good will, "more intelligence" and latent abilities if given incentive and hope. He gave his slaves the opportunity to earn and save money, during their extra time, to buy their freedom. He created a jury system among his slaves for handling discipline. Visitors reported his slaves to be cheerful, industrious and devoted. Many learned good working skills and two went to college in Pennsylvania. McDonough amassed a great fortune.

Many of the great sugar plantations were destroyed by the Civil War. Some were ransacked by occupying Federal troops (a few were burned). Often planters and their sons never returned from battle, or, if they did, they had lost their spirit and their fortunes with the Southern cause.

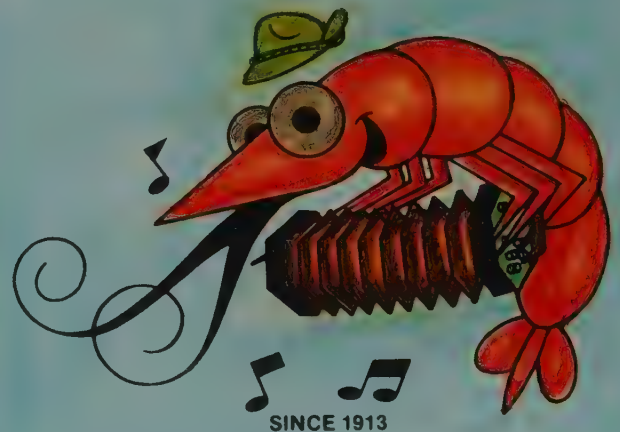
But there were plantations that did survive, some by sharecropping, some with hired hands and some reduced to smaller truck farms. There are still a few of the great houses left to view today. Their tall columns and majestic oaks are silent memories of a rich heritage — the grandeur, traditions, luxuries and burdens of a life, far-removed from our own.



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New Orleans Loves a Festival



(above) A St. Joseph's Day altar in a New Orleans home

New Orleans loves to celebrate and it is a local joke that almost anything will be reasoned into an excuse for a parade or party.

From the earliest French years, New Orleanians were known for their love of festivity. The city and surrounding plantations observed as many as twenty-five Holy Days a year, besides Sundays, and each was a time for some sort of celebration and usually a holiday from work. A wedding, a birthday or an important visitor — any could provide an excuse for the city to plan festivities.

In 1844, a young Catholic man came to New Orleans from the Mid-West. He was shocked to see the Creole version of the Sabbath and his catalogue of the public transgressions that he viewed on one Sunday included horse racing, cock fighting, a duel and a fist fight (all with betting among the spectators). There was a military parade with a band; there were minstrel, theater, ballet, circus and magic performances, a wax figure exhibit, organ grinders and lectures on "week day" subjects. Billiards, bowling and gambling halls were open as well as grog shops. Everywhere, people were out for carriage rides or heading to the Lakefront or Carrollton for picnics and evening saw two balls and several parties — all this on one Sunday!

Today, New Orleans carries on a continuous calendar of traditional celebrations, most of which are based on religious Holy Days, as in the past.

After Christmas and New Years and Twelfth Night, the Carnival Balls begin. Their schedule continues until Mardi Gras, with parades added during the final weeks. The day after "Fat Tuesday" is Ash Wednesday and the beginning of Lent. But even during this period of fasting and spiritual thoughtfulness, there are the special days of St. Joseph and St. Patrick which are enthusiastically celebrated.



(above top left) A doorway, dressed with greenery for St. Joseph's Day

(above top right) A St. Joseph's Day altar at Toney's Spaghetti House

(above) Largest open-air altar in the country, at St. Joseph's Church on Tulane

St. Patrick's Day is fun here as in the rest of the country, led by the large Irish population. St. Joseph's Day is more unusual. During the Middle Ages, when famine faced the people of Sicily, their prayers to St. Joseph were answered when one crop, the fava bean, survived to keep them alive. New Orleanians of Sicilian descent still thank St. Joseph each year on March 19th.

Many altars are built to St. Joseph in churches and schools, but individuals, who have been helped by the Saint, build altars to him in their homes. Usually a vow is made, that, if St. Joseph will answer a prayer for help (with an injured child or an incurable illness), the believer will build an altar to him each year thereafter, in thanks.

Altars are created mostly of food, interspersed with greenery, flowers and candles, surrounding painted figures of St. Joseph and other Saints. There is no meat included, in keeping with Lent, but there is almost anything else.

Several kinds of fish are prepared, as well as crawfish and shrimp. Lobsters, crabs, artichokes and eggplants are stuffed.



(above top) This woman builds an altar each year to thank St. Joseph for saving her injured son.

(above) Good sounds in the Gospel Tent at the Jazz and Heritage Festival

(above top) Maskers on a Carnival float
(above) Good music — good food — lots of fun, at the Jazz and Heritage Festival

There are beans, broccoli, zucchini, fruit, figs and several kinds of pasta. Different types of Italian bread are baked in huge loaves shaped as wreaths, crosses and hearts. There are cookies of every flavor and shape and cakes, elaborately formed and decorated as crosses, praying hands, Bibles or likenesses to St. Joseph.

Those who view these altars are always given dried fava beans ("lucky beans") and bits of bread to guard against famine through the coming year.

On St. Joseph's Day, children, dressed as Mary, Joseph and Jesus (and often, angels), take part in a ceremony, before being served a little of every dish on the altar. After the children have finished, a school or church usually donates the altar food to a worthy group. A family usually shares some of the food with neighbors and relatives, giving the rest to the poor, who have gathered outside.

On St. Joseph's Night, the Italian community gives a big parade through the streets of the French Quarter. There are some floats, horses and bands with lots of marchers, gaiety and fun. Dubloons and "lucky beans" are tossed and red, white and green paper flowers and Italian flags are handed out to ladies or friends. At midnight, St. Joseph's Day ends and Lent resumes.

The Black community also has a long standing and important St. Joseph's Day tradition. The Mardi Gras Indians compete with each other in a colorful (and musical) display of costumes.

The Indians wear their costumes only twice a year — on Mardi Gras Day and St. Joseph's Night. After St. Joseph's, the elaborate costumes are dismantled to be totally created anew according to next year's tribal scheme. Each man is responsible for making his own, very costly costume, including the ornate beadwork and the sewing of enormous feather headdresses and complex feather trim. Tribal members meet throughout the year to work on costumes and practice the unique dance-like styles of marching.

The Indians have their own traditions, rules and "parade" routes, mainly through chosen neighborhoods between "downtown" and "uptown". They are almost never seen at all by the Mardi Gras or St. Joseph's parade crowds.

What, many years ago, was a confrontation between tribes, often very violent, has become a competition of grandeur. For tribes like the Wild Magnolias, the Black Eagles, the Yellow Pocahontas or the Wild Squattoolas, St. Joseph's Night is a spectacular, competitive display of beauty, color and pageantry.

Though Easter is a serious, religious holiday, one might catch a glimpse of Germaine Wells' "Easter Parade" of carriages in the French Quarter on Easter Sunday.

The Jazz and Heritage Festival is a five day series of diverse concerts, parades, Louisiana foods and crafts displays, held every year in April. In a carnival-like atmosphere, performances range from local artists to internationally known jazzmen, with folk, gospel, Cajun and popular music performers as well. Plenty of fun, food and good music. For information write P.O. Box 2530, N.O., La. 70176 or call (504) 522-4786.



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New Orleans Loves a Festival

Spring Fiesta begins each year on the first Friday after Easter and has been drawing visitors from all over the world since 1947. The Fiesta is non-profit and was conceived to emphasize the colorful cultural heritage of Louisiana and create interest in modern progress.

For 19 days, costumed hostesses escort group tours of French Quarter homes, "patios by candlelight," homes in the Garden District and along St. Charles Avenue and plantations along Bayou Teche, the River Road, Bayou Lafourche and Feliciana. Many of the homes toured are private and are graciously opened to the public only for these special Spring Fiesta tours.

The Fiesta also includes a parade (complete with a queen and her court), an historical pageant, an art show, a festival of flowers and plenty of fun and festivities. For information, write 529 St. Ann, N.O., La. 70116, or call 581-1367

The Food Festival, held annually in June or July, is an exciting "carnival" of food and fun for all ages. Chefs from all over New Orleans and surrounding areas compete in preparing an amazing array of delicious food. You can taste the variety of specialties which have made New Orleans famous for its love of food. (Sample portions range from \$.25 to \$1.00 and the marvelous aromas are free!)

Almost as much fun as the tasting is seeing the elaborate displays and amazing food creations — dishes which are works of art, proudly presented by competing chefs. As if this weren't enough, past "Festivals" have included spaghetti eating contests, special river cruises, musical performances and tours of interest.

The finale to all this fun is — what else, but a grand gourmet dinner party offering an evening of the finest in dining. Food adventurers from all over the country (and other countries) come to join in the celebration of the New Orleans Food Festival. For information, write P.O. Box 2410, N.O., La. 70176 or call 568-5661.



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(above left) Decorating the Tombs for All Saints' Day • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

(above) A costume ball in the French Opera House • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

(right) Spring Fiesta (1978) Miss Melanie Ouzt in Jackson Square



Another unusual celebration is **St. Rosalie's Day**, observed by Italians in both Kenner and Harvey on the first and second Sundays of September. These two days of prayers, candles and vows to the Saint are completed by processions, speeches, bazaars and fireworks.

In New Orleans, **Halloween** is celebrated as much by grown-ups as it is by little trick-or-treaters. There are costume parties in homes and organizations, but there is a long, unofficial parade of costumes to be seen in the French Quarter, as revelers dress up for a night of Halloween fun.

The day after Halloween, **All Saints' Day**, November first, was always an important day to New Orleanians — the day for honoring the dead. Preparations began in October, as graves were repaired and whitewashed and weeds were cut. The sound of the marble cutters working on new stone markers could be heard in every cemetery.

On the day itself, graves were draped in flags or black while the cemeteries were filled with families in their best clothes, arranging flowers and candles on the tombs. Orphans stood at cemetery entrances to receive donations on this special day. Many thousands of bouquets of flowers were placed, by night-fall.

In some areas, after dark, children fasten candles to the backs of live sand crabs, letting them go along the walls of the cemeteries, creating an eerie spectacle of tiny moving lights.

All Saints' Day is still a very important religious day in New Orleans, with beautiful ceremonies in most churches and flowers, religious processions and throngs of reverant families filling the cemeteries.

As if the calendar weren't full enough, the "Krewe of the Vieux Carre" holds a parade through the French Quarter for all those who had to work during Mardi Gras (and anyone else). And there are still other excuses for parades or festivals as well as the usual Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day and

Thanksgiving tributes. Strawberry Festivals, Crawfish Festivals, a French-Louisiana Festival and many others are held in suburbs or nearby towns. There is just no end to New Orleans' love of a festival.

For information on any festivals in New Orleans (or anywhere in the state) call 568-5661 or write P.O. Box 2410, N.O., La. 70176.





Mardi Gras

"Throw me something, Mister"





Mardi Gras means "Fat Tuesday" — the last day before lent begins. It has been celebrated in America since Bienville landed in 1699. In 1857, Mardi Gras had become a time of grand private balls, but general rowdiness in the streets. A group of young men met secretly to plan a fantasy parade of decorated carriages for the city. They were the Mystick Krewe of Comus — New Orleans' first carnival organization, whose ball and parade are still the grand finale of Mardi Gras.

Many New Orleanians prepare for Mardi Gras all year long, designing the elaborate costumes and floats or planning the exclusive ball invitations. All of this creative genius is paid for solely by the participants.

Soon after Christmas the Carnival season opens, as mystick krewes from all over the city begin to hold their more than sixty masquerade balls. Then, during the last weeks before the big day, parades fill the streets, becoming more numerous and grand — the excited crowds growing larger.

On Mardi Gras day the great parades of Rex, Zulu and Comus fill the streets and evening sees the King and Queen of Carnival join to reign over the final ball.

The city welcomes the thousands of visitors who come to enjoy "The Greatest Free Show on Earth" But, New Orleanians really give Mardi Gras as one huge family party for themselves.

Mardi Gras is an incredible time — very difficult to describe. It really must be experienced, being something so different to each person who joins in the fun.

There is a private, mysterious and secret part of Carnival, shared only by the krewe members and their guests. But for the other parts — the awesome masks — the satin covered horses — the dancing torches — the undercurrent of drum beats — the community of so many diverse people, crowded together in fun — the nonsense and colors and music — the mad scrambling for beads and doubloons, as adults and children alike cry out "Throw me something, Mister" — all these help make up the fabulous Carnival called Mardi Gras.



And All That Jazz

Dixieland Jazz . . .

Basin Street Blues . . .

Louis Satchmo Armstrong . . .

Jelly Roll Morton . . .

Sweet Emma Barret . . . and many more . . .



When people think of New Orleans, they think of Jazz. Today, it's alive and well in the city of its birth. But, the roots of Jazz reach far back to many sources in the past.

When slaves were brought to America, they brought the music and dances of West Africa, often picking up Caribbean influences along the way. Slavery produced chants, work songs and spirituals — songs of emotion — of love, anger, fear, pride, toil, longing, jealousy, joy or despair. In other parts of the U.S., the dancing, music and culture of the slaves was discouraged or forbidden, but the less Puritan Spanish and French allowed much more cultural freedom.

Slaves usually made their own instruments (a skin stretched across a bamboo section, reeds to pluck or blow, banjos made from gourds, and various sounds from bones). These would accompany the dances in Congo Square.

Uniquely, in New Orleans, a large group of "Free Men of Color" had been raised as Creoles, separate from the culture of the slaves. Many were well educated — sometimes sent by white fathers to schools in Europe. Often they studied classical music and played a classical instrument.

With the advent of Segregation, after the Civil War, these two black cultures were thrown together and their separate heritages combined. During that period, Blues and Ragtime were born and became very popular by the turn of the century.

The old Creole and new Italian populations cherished the tradition of brass bands for parades and numerous festivities, while New Orleans' love for opera, chamber music and dances kept music a vital part of the city's culture.

In 1897, the area around Basin St. (Storyville) was declared a "restricted area" where bordellos and night clubs were permitted. Black musicians were able to find plenty of work entertaining in these houses and some say that it was in Storyville that Jazz was born. There were also, groups of young boys who would join together, playing mostly homemade instruments on street corners. These "spasm bands", as they were called, were common in the 1890's and Emile "Stalebread" Lacombe was one of the "Jazz Greats" who got his start in such a band.

Some contend that, though Storyville made Jazz famous, the real birth of the music predated the "districts" and took place in the lively ragtime music played all over New Orleans at dances, picnics, parades and parties.

Whenever it was born, its popularity was tremendous and Jazz bands could be found on college campuses, riverboats, night clubs and restaurants, as well as at every type of festive gathering.



(above right) "The Razy Dazzy Spasm Band" a well-known group of boys, playing an extensive collection of instruments on the streets of Storyville in 1897. (Second from left is Emile "Stalebread" Lacombe.)

(right) Jazz funerals are not as common as in times past.
(below) Pete Fountain at his Hilton Hotel Club



Many New Orleans-born Jazz musicians, such as "King" Oliver, Louis Armstrong and "Jelly Roll" Morton found success playing in bands in Chicago, New York and the West Coast, or along the river (in St. Louis and Memphis) after starting in Storyville.

Other greats such as Johnny De Droit, "Papa" Celestin, "Kid" Ory, Bunk Johnson, Sweet Emma Barrett and Johnny Wiggs (to name only a few), kept Jazz alive and growing in New Orleans, playing and creating this free spirited music throughout their lives.

Today, Jazz is alive and well in the city of its birth. Al Hirt and Pete Fountain are New Orleans' most famous names at present, but there are many artists and groups here, playing all of the different types of Jazz. At Preservation Hall, it's traditional Jazz, with many of the great "old timers" still performing.

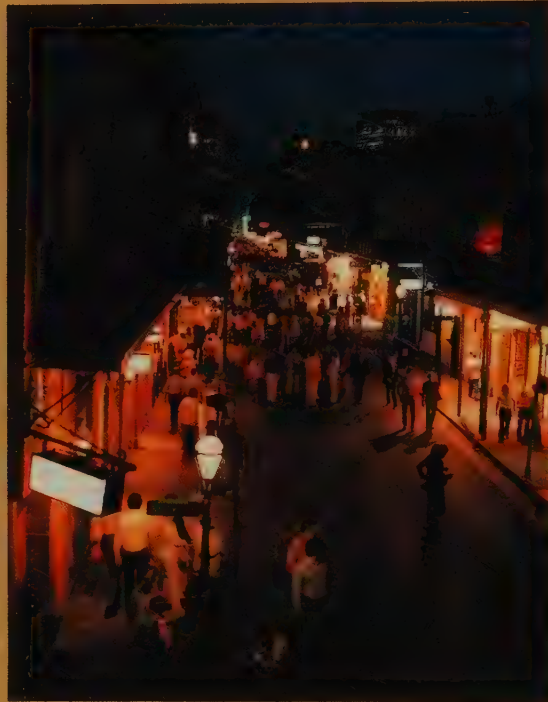
In front of some of the popular Jazz spots, dancers often move to the beat, passing the hat to the crowds who stop to watch. Jazz funerals are still given, though not as frequently as in the past, mostly for black Jazz musicians. Anytime, in New Orleans, they're musicians playing Jazz — many styles and many places, (you might even catch a parade!)

We hope you enjoy the sounds of the city where Jazz was born.

Entertainment and Night Life

New Orleans never sleeps, or so it seems. The night life goes on until the wee small hours and there are people who wouldn't even think of going to bed until the sun is up! But daytimes are full of activity as well, with never a dull moment!

*(below) Old Absinthe House • Photo by Jack Beech
(right) Bourbon Street sights*



BOURBON STREET. Famous for its 24 hour fun — the night clubs, exotic dancers, unique shows, shops, restaurants and bars. And, just as fun, the constant parade of interesting people strolling the street. (It's a mall at night.) Vieux Carre.

CONCERTS, OPERA AND THEATRE abound in New Orleans. Check with: Municipal Auditorium (586-4374), Theatre of the Performing Arts (586-4168), Le Petit Theatre (522-2081), Free Southern Theatre (581-5091), Dashiki Project Theater (283-4464) N.O.R.D. Theater (524-8491) Saenger Theater (524-0876) Superdome (587-3663) as well as college campuses and popular entertainment spots in town.

FLEA MARKET is held every Saturday and Sunday in French Market (Esplanade end). Vieux Carre.

ONE MO' TIME. A New Orleans, 1920's Jazz musical. Toulouse Theater. 522-7852. 615 Toulouse. Vieux Carre.



(far left) Napoleon House bar
(left) Jazz enthusiasts in front of Ye Olde Court Tavern on Bourbon St.
(below left) The double piano bar swings at Pat O'Brien's
(below) The famous flaming fountain in the courtyard at Pat O'Brien's



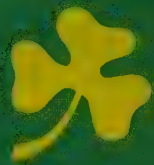
PAT O'BRIENS. The home of the world famous hurricane and fun . . . fun . . . fun! The patio is one of the loveliest in the French Quarter with the plants, trees and the beautiful flaming fountains at night. The main bar has a neighborhood atmosphere and always fun. The lounge has four nightly performers with lovely twin pianos featuring a community sing-a-long. Don't miss it! Open 10 am - 4 am. 718 St. Peter. Vieux Carre.

PRESERVATION HALL Internationally famous. Traditional & Dixieland Jazz played by some of the very best. No drinks, no frills, just plain good Jazz. 726 St. Peter. Vieux Carre.

RAINFOREST. Located on the very top floor of The New Orleans Hilton. By day, it is a sunny luncheon spot offering a delicious selection of local favorites such as po-boys, gumbo, and garden salads. By night, it is an action-filled disco. A sound and light show create a tropical paradise unparalleled anywhere in the city. Night and day, the view is splendid — from the River to the French Quarter. Rainforest is open for cocktails, lunch, and disco every day, 11:30 a.m.—4:00 a.m. Downtown Map (R)

TOP OF THE MART. What a view! High above the city, overlooking the busy river, you can see all the way to the lake. Enjoy your drink, while slowly revolving and continually changing your dramatic view. The world's largest revolving lounge! Live entertainment. No admission. No Cover. International Trade Mart Bldg. #2 Canal at the River. Downtown Map (115)

Pat O'Brien's



have fun

Pat O'Brien's dispenses only fun and beverages. It has the largest volume of business of any drink establishment in the world. It has made world famous the Hurricane drink, which is served in a 29 oz. handblown, crested glass. This glass is in great demand as a souvenir of Pat O'Brien's and New Orleans.

Your hosts, Pat O'Brien and Charlie Cantrell say



Enjoy house specialty cocktails in any of our three bars. Sip a "hurricane" near a flaming fountain in Pat's beautiful courtyard. Be entertained nightly by top performers and sing along to twin pianos in the lounge.

If it's camaraderie you seek, our main bar has a neighborhood atmosphere, no matter what your pleasure, you've got it at PAT O'BRIEN'S.

10 a.m. — 4 a.m. and Saturday 10 a.m. — 5 a.m.

718 St. Peter St.

525-4823

Storyville

New Orleans' Bawdy Past



In 1880, "fun loving" New Orleans had over 80 "major" gambling houses and almost 800 saloons. Corrupt police allowed illegal prostitution and gambling to flourish and reformers had no success with attempts to control these problems. The city had gained a reputation for widespread and open vice.

Finally, in 1897, Alderman Sidney Story devised a plan to create restricted areas for illegal activities, in order to control and supervise them. Two "districts" were chosen to contain all prostitution, gambling, cabarets and "female sensational dancing" (all of which were still officially illegal).

But, what was designed to curb these notorious activities, became what historian Leonard Huber has called "one of the most amazing spectacles of legalized vice that few visitors to New Orleans missed viewing". The "district" next to the French Quarter, Storyville (as it was sadly nicknamed), had as many as 14 very fancy "sporting palaces" in two blocks of Basin Street — "landladies" competing with elaborate decor, musical entertainment and "originality" of services offered. The blocks behind the ornate Basin Street "palaces" were rows of "cribs", which were bare, decaying shacks, inhabited by the poorest of prostitutes.

One of the most fascinating products of Storyville was the "Blue Book", a directory, sold in railroad stations, hotels and all over New Orleans. It alphabetically listed the names, addresses and race of over 700 prostitutes in the "district" and included large ads for individual "landladies" and "girls" as well as saloons, "palaces", whiskey and cigars.

A dominating personality in Storyville was Tom Anderson. Owner of several saloons, he was also a state legislator and head of an oil company. His "Arlington Annex Saloon" was generally known as the "headquarters" of the "district".



Amazing Storyville operated, wild and open, for twenty years. In 1917, the Secretary of the Navy requested that the "district" be shut down, because our armed forces (then at war) should not be so close to open vice. Storyville was closed and then completely torn down and a unique and bawdy chapter of American history was ended.



(top and left) Scenes from a "pleasure palace",
(above) View of Basin Street with Tom Anderson's saloon
at the corner of Iberville and the "palaces" beyond
• All courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

Footsteps Through the Old French Quarter



Come . . . Walk with us through the old French Quarter. Your footsteps will follow the paths of a dozen generations of fascinating people who make up the story of New Orleans. Let your imagination go as you walk so that the old praline vendors, the daring pirates, or the fashionable aristocrats can walk with you among these beautiful old buildings where they lived and worked.





(left) "Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop" by M.H. Hobbs

(opposite page) "The Old Absinthe House" by M.H. Hobbs

• Both courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

Let's begin at . . .

238 Bourbon (28) Old Absinthe House was built in 1806 by two Spaniards and is still owned by their descendants in Spain. Customers here sipped absinthe, a strong liqueur made from wormwood and now outlawed. This is one of the places where Andrew Jackson is said to have met with the Lafitte brothers to plan the defense of New Orleans.

327 Bourbon (29) Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of state for the Confederacy, lived in this house, built, with its distinctive ironwork, in 1834.

400 Bourbon (30) Old Absinthe Bar is proud of the original marble bar and absinthe drip fountains, rescued from the Old Absinthe House when prohibition officers closed it in the '20's.

430 Dauphine (31) Pierre Cottage a Frenchman, Pierre Malreaux, bought this property from the Spanish government in 1780 and soon built this charming cottage, making the bricks in the courtyard and using Lake Pontchartrain shells in the mortar. Only partially damaged in the 1788 fire, it is one of the oldest Bordeaux (brick between post) cottages remaining.

As you face the house, look up to your left at the faded letters on the tall corner building. Throughout the Vieux Carre, you will see signs left from the many years through which these old buildings have stood.

820 St. Louis (32) Herman Grima House was built by a wealthy merchant, Samuel Herman, in 1831 and later owned by Judge Felix Grima.

511 Dauphine (33) Audubon House. This little cottage was home for John James Audubon and his family in 1822. The famous naturalist did much of his work in Louisiana.

828 Toulouse (34) Olivier House. This lovely mansion was built in 1836 by the widow of Nicolas Olivier, a wealthy planter.

541 Bourbon (35) The French Opera House stood on this site from 1859 until it burned in 1919. Considered by many to be the cultural "heart of New Orleans", it was the setting for Mardi Gras balls, receptions for debutantes and grand opera productions. New Orleans was proud of its famous operas and the galleries were always jammed for the colorful productions — an evening of music sometimes lasting a full six hours. Surrounding the opera house were all the shops related to its carnival balls

and grand opera productions: wig makers, tailors, mask makers, etc. Notice that the street is wider where the carriages stopped to let off their elegant passengers.

516 Bourbon (36) Lafcadio Hearn, a popular novelist who worked for the City Item, lived in this 1827 French-style house during the 1870's. He also operated a "poor boys" soup kitchen here, called The Picayune.

624 Bourbon (37) Fortin House. This large home was built in 1834 by a young doctor for his bride. As you walk through the lovely patio, notice that neighboring courtyards were often connected by small doorways.

726 St. Peter (38) Preservation Hall. By day, an intriguing look through the ornate iron gate to the lush, quiet courtyard behind the mysterious old building. By night, the hall is packed with enthusiasts clapping to traditional jazz.

718 St. Peter (39) Maison de Flechier was built in the 1790's for Etienne Marie de Flechier, a well known planter. Here, Louis Tabary, a French comedian, had Tabary's theater, where popular plays and the first grand opera in America were performed.

714 St. Peter (40) Le Monnier House was built in 1829 for the prominent physician Dr. Yves Le Monnier.

701 Bourbon (41) Pierre House. This sturdy French design home was built by a brick manufacturer, Nicolas Jean Pierre, in 1811.

717 Orleans (42) Orleans Ballroom. Built in 1817 by John Doors, as the Salle d'Orleans, the building hosted the most fashionable, "high class" balls, including one held for Lafayette in 1825. In 1838 the character changed and the "Quadrone Balls" began. Mothers would present their beautiful mulatto daughters for the aristocratic white creoles to choose and "set up" as concubines. Many duels were fought in St. Anthony's Garden (which you can see at the end of the street) for the honor of these mistresses. In 1873, Thomy Lafon a "free man of color" bought the building for the Negro Sisters of the Holy Family as a chapel for their orphanage.

941 Bourbon (43) Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop is said to have been the "front" of the Lafitte brothers for their "black gold" trade in slaves. The oldest record of ownership for the building is 1772. Having survived both fires, it is one of the few remaining examples of French "brick between post" architecture.



NEW ORLEANS

VIEUX



800

900 (21)

1000

Rampart 1100

1200

1300

Burgundy

Dauphine

Bourbon

Royal

Chartres

Decatur

French Market

North Peters

ARRE

since 1718

April 9, 1976

Footsteps

721 Gov. Nicholls (44) **Thierry House**. Built in 1814 for Jean Baptiste Thierry by the famous architect, Henry Latrobe, the building started the trend of Greek revival style in the French Quarter.

1315 Royal (45) **Gauche House**. This "Italianate Villa" was built in 1856 by John Gauche, who had the cast iron balconies made in Saarbruchen, Germany.

Notice lovely Esplanade Street, one of the prettiest in the city. Royal Street was the first in the Vieux Carre to be paved (in 1823, with stone blocks brought over as ballast on European sailing ships).

1140 Royal (46) **The Haunted House** claims one of the saddest histories in the old city. Louis Barthelemy de McCarthy built the house and gave it, in 1831, to his daughter, Delphine LaLaurie. She held many grand parties here, but gossip grew about the suffering and possible suicide of her slaves. One night, in 1834, the house caught fire and, as neighbors entered to put it out, they found 7 starving and tortured slaves, chained in agony. The LaLauries fled from the city as horrified neighbors wrecked the house in rage. The house was later restored but many say the tormented souls of her unhappy servants still haunt it.

*"Doorway to the Haunted House" by M.H. Hobbs
• Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection*



1132 Royal (47) **Gallier House** was built, as many others in New Orleans, by the noted architect of the 1800's, James Gallier, Jr.

915 Royal (48) **Cornstalk Fence**. This unusual fence was cast in Philadelphia and shipped to Dr. Joseph Secondo Biamenti in 1834. The original house burned, but the fence survived.

908 Royal (49) **Miltenerberger Mansions** were built by the widowed Mrs. Miltenerberger for her 3 sons in 1838. Notice the lovely back of the buildings as you go to:

632 Dumaine (50) **Madame John's Legacy**, a French "raised" colonial style house, is one of the oldest buildings the Mississippi Valley. Built around 1726 for the ship captain, Jean Pascal (killed in the 1729 Natchez Massacre), it was owned in the 1770's by Rene Beluche, captain of a smuggling ship. Badly burned in 1788, the house was restored soon after.

800 Royal (51) **Languille Building** was the tallest house in New Orleans when it was built around 1801, by Don Francisco Balthazar Languille. It housed the Cafe des Exiles, a meeting place of Royalist emigres who had escaped execution in the French Revolution.





(left) "Madame John's Legacy" by M.H. Hobbs
 (below) "Courtyard of Maison Brutlatour" by M.H. Hobbs
 • Both courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

Royal at Orleans, St. Anthony's Garden, sitting behind the Cathedral, was named for the priest, Antonio de Sedella, who was sent by the king of Spain in 1779. Though Spanish, he became so loved by the then French city, that he is known by the French name, Pere Antoine. A monument here is dedicated to some of those who gave their lives as volunteer nurses in one of New Orleans terrible yellow-fever epidemics. (The worst, in 1853, took 8,000 lives).

Pirates' Alley is said to have been the haunt of pirates and smugglers, before the street was actually cut in 1831.

700 Royal (53) La Branch Building, known for its unusual balconies, was completed in 1840 for Jean La Branch.

640 Royal (54) Le Monnier Skyscraper was built for Dr. Yves Le Monnier and pharmacist, Francois Grandchamps in 1811. The fourth story was added in 1876.

631 Royal (55) Patti's Court is the name given this 1777 home and courtyard, because the famous singer Andelina Patti stayed here in 1860.

621 Royal (57) Zachary Taylor, 12th president of the U.S. lived in this lovely old home in 1840. The house dates from about 1825.

615 Royal (58) French Governors' Homes. Several French governors lived at this site during the early 1700's. In 1832, Zenon Cavalier, president of the Banque d'Orleans, erected the present building. Emma and Bertha Camors ran a variety store in it from 1886 to 1906.

537 Royal (60) Court of Two Lions is a home known for its lovely courtyard. It was built in 1792 and at one time served as the Planters' Bank.

520 Royal (61) Seignouret House was built in 1816 by Francois Seignouret, a local furniture maker and wine merchant. The pretty courtyard took its name, Brutlatour, from a family who later owned the house.





Footsteps

533 Royal (62) Merieult House was built by wealthy Jean François Merieult in 1792. The doorways were brick arches originally, but remodeled to their present style in the 1830's. The building houses the historic New Orleans collection, which features historical exhibits of photos, maps, paintings and documents. Behind the house is another home (which can be toured). It is preserved just as it was earlier in this century, when it was the elegant and social home of a prominent New Orleans couple.

519 Royal (63) Spanish Mounted Police of Gov. Miro were said to have used this building. It was built before the 1788 fire.

713 St. Louis (64) Antoinette's, the oldest restaurant in New Orleans, was started by Antoine Alciatore in 1840 and is today still operated by his family. He first opened his restaurant as a "pension" or boarding house. In 1870, he moved his very popular kitchen into this 1850's building (which now encompasses 5 buildings including 14 dining rooms).

437 Royal (65) The Cocktail was invented here, in Antoine Peychaud's apothecary (opened in 1800). He served his fellow Masonic Lodge members special drinks made with his own blend of bitters.

417 Royal (66) Casa Faurie was built in 1801 for Don Jose Faurie, grandfather of the French painter, Edgar Degas. In 1805, it became the Banque de la Louisiane. After 1819, the Martin Gordons made it their home, giving many parties, including a banquet for Andrew Jackson in 1828. When Gordon went broke in 1841 the house was auctioned to the parents of Paul Morphy (who grew up to be chess champion of the world at 20).

400 Royal (67) U.S. Civil Courts Building, completed in 1910 on the site of old Spanish buildings, also houses the Louisiana Wildlife Museum.

401 Royal (68) Old Louisiana State Bank was probably built in 1812. It was designed with the hand wrought balcony, by Benjamin H. Lathrobe, one of the architects of the U.S. capitol.

339 Royal (69) Bank of the U.S., was built in 1800. Its ironwork is hand-wrought.

This intersection was once the financial hub of the city, with a bank on each corner.

334 Royal (70) Old Bank of Louisiana. Erected in 1826, this proud building now houses the hospitable Greater New Orleans Tourist Convention Commission. Stop in for complimentary Louisiana coffee.

100 Decatur (74) U.S. Customs House. Construction was started here on the site of old Fort St. Louis when the river bank was much closer. Henry Clay laid the corner stone in 1847, but the building was not actually completed until 1913! Confederate Gen. Beauregard was in charge of construction for a period after the Civil War.

(below) "Casa Faurie" by M.H. Hobbs (now Brennan's Restaurant)

(opposite page) Royal at St. Peter by M.H. Hobbs

• Both courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection



Footsteps



(above) "Napoleon House" by
M.H. Hobbs

(right) "The Cabildo" by M.H. Hobbs

• Both courtesy Historic New Orleans
Collection

440 Chartres (75) Maspero's Exchange was built in 1788 by Don Paillet. A tenant, Pierre Maspero, operated a coffee house where Creole planters, soldiers, merchants and, possibly, pirates met to discuss cotton, cane and politics and attend the slave auctions. (It is another place where Jackson may have met with the Lafittes in 1814).

500 Chartres (76) Napoleon House was built in 1797 by Mayor Girod, who offered it to Napoleon, when he was exiled on Elba. But, Napoleon went on to Waterloo instead of New Orleans. Then, when exiled again, Girod hired Jean Lafitte's brother (alias Dominique You) to go to St. Helena in a specially built racing boat and kidnap the willing Napoleon, but the little emperor died before this could all take place.

601 St. Louis (77) St. Louis Exchange Hotel stood proudly along this block, completed in 1840. It was a grand hotel where wealthy planters stayed when they came to New Orleans from the plantations. The bar was always crowded with men buying and selling slaves or merchandise on the auction block. Magnificent balls were held on the marble floor under the huge domed ceiling of the ballroom. Later, the hotel stood empty for many years, and, despite the cries to save it, it was torn down in 1917.

514 Chartres (78) Pharmaceutical Museum was an actual Apothecary Shop, built in 1822, and operated until 1855 by Louis Dufilho, America's first licensed pharmacist. The museum shows medical, voodoo and drug store displays of the 1800's.

509 Chartres (79) Judah Touro, a philanthropist, had his offices in this unusual building. He converted a church on Canal into one of the city's first synagogues in 1845 and was responsible for many other buildings in New Orleans.





(left) "Patio of the Bosque House" by M.H. Hobbs
• Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

538 Chartres (80) Fire of 1788, which destroyed 856 buildings, started in a home on this site, when curtains blew into Good Friday religious candles. Most of the French buildings were lost and soon were replaced by new Spanish architecture.

619 Chartres (81) Bosque House. This unusual Spanish home was built in 1795 by Bartholome Bosque.

616 St. Peter (82) Le Petit Theater. This typically Spanish style building was begun in 1789, but damaged in the fire of 1794. Restored soon after, its tenants included cafes, bars and the first bishop of New Orleans. Le Petit Theater is the oldest nonprofessional theater in the country. Founded in 1916, the successful group moved into this building in 1922.

615 St. Peter (84) Spanish Prison and Armory were built here in 1770, but burned in 1788. In 1838 the State erected the present building to house the Louisiana Legion, an aristocratic military organization whose insignia can be seen on the Pirates' Alley side. The Washington Artillery occupied it later, but Gen. Butler's Union forces moved in from 1862 to 1871. In 1915 it became part of the state museum.

709 Chartres (85) The First Cabildo was first built here in 1769 by O'Reilly on the site of old French buildings; it burned in 1788. Its replacement, begun by Don Andres Almonaster y Roxas, burned in 1794. Starting the present building 1795, he incorporated the remains of the previous Cabildos (made of bricks of river mud and sand). In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase was signed here and the building became the city hall until 1853. Pierre Lafitte was jailed here in 1814 and Lafayette was royally housed here in 1825. The building is now a state museum offering fascinating displays of New Orleans history.

711 Chartres, St. Louis Cathedral. Bienville built a small church here that was destroyed by a hurricane in 1722. Then, another church was built of brick which lasted until the 1788 fire. Soon after, the wealthy Don Almonaster started the present Basilica and it was designated a cathedral in 1793. The original Spanish style had just two steeples, which were bell shaped. A central bell shaped steeple was added in 1820. Then, in 1851, the church was completely rebuilt to appear more French as you see it today.

Footsteps



(above) "St. Louis Cathedral" by M.H. Hobbs
 (right) "Fan Windows at 628 Toulouse St." by M.H. Hobbs
 (opposite page) "Shotgun House" by M.H. Hobbs
 • All courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

713 Chartres (86) The Presbytere stands on the site of a small French monastery. In 1793, Don Almonaster began this building to be a home for the clergy of the Cathedral, but the early construction was swept by the 1794 fire. It was finally completed by the U.S. government in 1813 and used as a courthouse. In 1911, it became a state museum.

Jackson Square was set aside in the original plans of the city to be a drill field, known as Place d'Armes. Baroness Micaela Pontalba (daughter of Don Almonaster) changed the appearance of the square in 1851 by putting in the presentday walks, gardens, benches and fence. These changes, along with the mansard roofs added to the Cabildo and Presbytere in 1847, the addition of the Pontalba buildings and the remodeling of the Cathedral, made the Place d'Armes look impressively different from before. In 1856 the name was changed to Jackson Square with the addition of Clark Mills' statue of Andrew Jackson, the first equestrian sculpture with two legs unsupported).

Pontalba Buildings (87) on either side of the Square, were built by Baroness Pontalba in 1849 and 1850 in an effort to attract commerce and high society back to the Creole Vieux Carre, at a time when the new "American city", across Canal, was booming. The buildings were to be shops and offices below, with luxury townhouses above.

1114 Chartres (89) Old Ursuline Convent is one of the oldest buildings in the Mississippi Valley. It was built for the Sisters of St. Ursula, soon after they arrived from France in 1727. From here they operated Louisiana's first Catholic, Negro and Indian schools and first orphanage. They moved in 1824 and from 1831 the State Legislature occupied the building. It then became the Archbishop's Palace until 1899.

1116 Chartres (90) St. Mary's Church. Built in 1845 by Bishop Dubourg, this church replaced a chapel which Don Almonaster had built for the Ursulines in 1787.



1113 Chartres (91) Le Carpentier-Beauregard House stands where the first Ursuline school and chapel were built in 1736. This proud house was erected in 1827 by Le Carpentier, whose grandson, Paul Morphy, the chess champion, was born here. Confederate Gen. Beauregard roomed here in 1866 and 1867, (sad years for the confederate hero). Francis Parkinson Keyes, the author, lived here more recently, writing about and restoring the house.

1133 Chartres (92) Soniat House was the townhouse of a wealthy planter, Joseph Soniat du Fossat. In 1860 the wrought iron decor was replaced by the present cast iron lacework.

1200 Chartres (93) The Barracks were put up in this block in 1757 when the French Garrison moved to New Orleans. Later they housed the Spanish troops who occupied the city in 1769. They were destroyed in the fire of 1788. This block also had the King's Hospital during the same years.

1300 Decatur (94) Old U.S. Mint was built on the site of Fort St. Charles in 1815. It operated from 1838 to 1862 and, after the Civil War, from 1879 to 1910. It is now being restored.

The Street Car Named Desire is restored to its original 1906 style. In the 1920's the streetcars were modernized to look like the ones still running on St. Charles Avenue. On Saturdays and Sundays a public flea market is held under the shadow of the mint.

919 & 923 Decatur (96) Cafe Des Refugies and Hotel de la Marine were gathering places of pirates, smugglers and European outlaws during the 1700's and early 1800's.

800, 900, 1000 Decatur (99) The French Market was actually the market place of the Choctaw Indians who travelled to the river bank to display their wares. Early German farmers came by boat to sell produce and dairy products here. The Spanish put up a market building in 1771, but a hurricane destroyed it in 1812. The next year it was replaced by the building you see closest to Jackson Square, The Butchers' Hall. In 1822 the vegetable market was built and the third building, in 1872. A fourth building was just added in 1975, when the entire market underwent an extensive restoration (which preserved and modernized the interiors of the buildings, but also, greatly changed the look, feeling and purpose of the whole Market).

700 Decatur Moon Walk, gives an excellent view of the Mississippi. Try to picture the huge sailing ships from far away ports and myriad of small boats which must have dotted the river. Later, paddlewheelers (like those you can still see) lined the bank, and the wharfs were busy with cargo and passengers.

The present scene is impressive, too. One of the largest ports in North America! The Greater New Orleans Bridge, on the right was built in 1958.

Turning, around, you see the center of all that was important to New Orleans. It was in this Square that the Flags of six governments were raised as the city changed hands. Citizens gathered here for celebrations, meetings and ceremonies. All the notables and immigrants who shaped New Orleans' history were first received in Jackson Square.

Featured Artists



The fine etchings included in our Vieux Carre tour were made by Morris Henry Hobbs. Born in 1892, Mr. Hobbs studied at the Art Institute in Chicago before WWI. Losing his hearing while serving in the war, his interest in developing his visual perception and expression increased.

Continuing his study and work in Chicago, Ohio and Europe, Mr. Hobbs gained an international reputation as an award winning, master etcher.

In 1938, he visited New Orleans to do a series of etchings of old Vieux Carre buildings. He never left. Moving into a Royal Street studio, Mr. Hobbs created a wealth of fine artwork before his death in 1967.

The Hobbs etchings were made available, courtesy of the Historic New Orleans Collection at 533 Royal.



The front cover painting was done by artist, Tommy Thompson.

Tommy is a native of Ft. Worth, Texas, where he studied art with a close circle of artists before attending Texas Christian University on an art award scholarship. He worked in San Antonio with a graphic design group, became a popular illustrator and won an award for his pen and ink drawings.

Upon visiting New Orleans, Tommy fell in love with its character, color and humanity. He realized the region offered a feast for his talents and returned to live and work here.

Tommy works directly from life, savoring the spirit of a subject along with its image. Whether in a crowded jazz hall, an old French Quarter Street or before a grand home, you can find him bringing into focus the unique and beautiful in the everyday life of the moody South.

These qualities have been recognized by an enthusiastic group of patrons. His paintings are in publications and private collections throughout the world. The artist's studio phone is 522-9865.



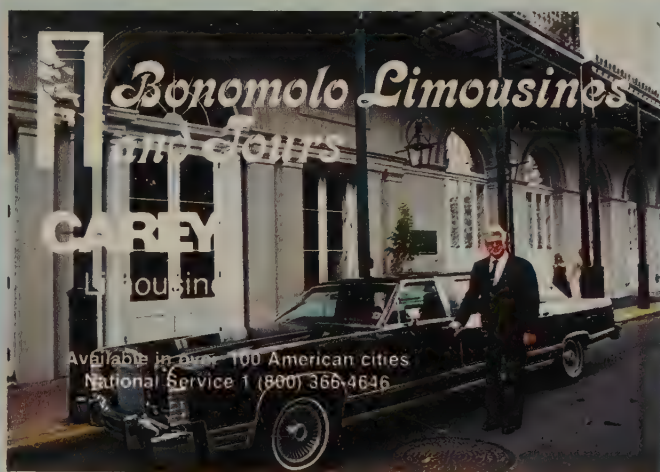
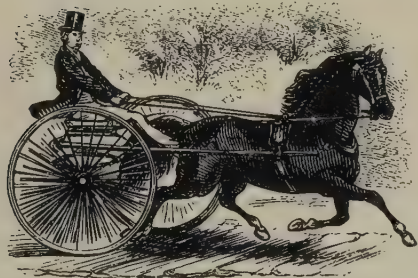
The Liberty Gallery maintains an exclusive show of Mr. Thompson's originals and offers a variety of his limited edition prints.

Come and meet one of New Orleans' most flamboyant gallery owners, Joan Liberty, and visit her small gallery, tucked away in a beautiful French Quarter courtyard at 628 Royal.

Liberty Gallery also has a rare combination of exclusive original works by jazz artist Leo Meiersdorff and select works for investors by such well known artists as Shum and Robert Broder-son. Joan provides refreshments in the tradition of Southern hospitality, opens the gallery-setting of her home to special customers and gives tourists the benefit of her special insight into the streets and restaurants of the city she loves so much.

Exploring New Orleans

The ways to see New Orleans are as much fun as the city itself. In what other city could you ride in a carriage, a streetcar, a limousine and a steamboat, all in the same day!



Chauffer Driven
Sedans and Limousines
Convention Transportation
Airport Transfers
Group Rides
Tours
Night-On-The-Town

24 HOUR SERVICE
947-4162

For Information and Reservations
Bonomolo Limousines and Tours
Louisiana Superdome, 1500 Poydras St.
New Orleans, La. 70112 (504) 947-4162





(left) A lovely setting at Longue Vue Gardens

(below left) Strolling Royal Street

(below) Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 in the Garden District

(bottom center) Submarine and other displays in front of the historic Presbytere

(opposite page left) Ornate gate of the Cabildo

(opposite page right) Royal at St. Peter



Underground Tours



Explore the swamps and old bayous, see swamp wildlife, French villages and plantations, aboard a small flat bottom boat. Great adventure!

739 Bourbon
Information:
523-2906



The Way Things Look at Longue Vue.

When you look out of the second floor drawing room at the Gardens of Longue Vue, several things come to mind.

Of course, it's quite beautiful. It's also exquisite in design and detail—nothing is overlooked, overdone or overstated. That's the way Longue Vue is, the House, the Gardens,

the Galleries, each and every detail of this splendid estate is exactly what it should be.

LONGUE VUE

Center for Decorative Arts
7 Bamboo Road, New Orleans
Open Tuesday through Friday,
10:00 am to 4:30 pm;
Saturday and Sunday,
1:00 pm to 5:00 pm
488-5488.

ROSEDOWN

Plantation and Gardens



A lavishly restored plantation empire on the Great River Road. Original furnishings. Rare trees and shrubs, including ancient camellias and azaleas. Reflects opulence of 19th century plantation life.

(Open every day except Christmas Eve and Christmas)

ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA. 70778 — U.S. 61

BONOMOLO PLANTATION TOURS. What an exciting group of professional people. Their tour of nearby plantations is inspiring. You capture the feeling and experience the charm and history of the Old South along River Road and through the Cajun swamplands. Their elegant limousines can also whisk you about the city safely and smartly. Chauffeur-tour guides are also available for your own automobile. Information: 947-4162.

CARRIAGE RIDES. A fun way to see the Vieux Carre is in a horse drawn carriage. (Jackson Square or St. Louis at Royal.) Vieux Carre.

CITY BUSES. New Orleans has unusually good bus service, which connects with the small Vieux Carre busses and the St. Charles Streetcar.

FERRY BOAT. A free ferry will take you (with or without your car) on the 25 minute round trip across the Mississippi River. (Foot of Canal.)

LONGUE VUE GARDENS. A lovely eight acre private estate, composed of a 45 room house, five distinctively different gardens and 25 fountains, each with its own style and grace. Open Tues.-Fri. 10:00 — 4:30. Sat. and Sun. 1:00 — 5:00. Closed Mon. and national holidays. #7 Bamboo Rd. City Map (G) G-4

THE NATCHEZ. The largest sternwheeler built in the United States in this century. What a beauty! Cruise back to the days when "Cotton-Was-King". The highlights of the entire cruise are announced by their professional guide, from the Chalmette Battlefield to the Huey P. Long Bridge. The Natchez sails from the Toulouse Street Wharf, adjoining the Moon Walk across from Jackson Square. Information: 586-8777.

ROSEDOWN PLANTATION and GARDENS. Built in 1835, and restored more than 20 years ago, this beautiful home contains 85% of the original furnishings. The gardens are rich with many types of rare flowers and plants which are over a century old. Open daily 9:00 — 5:00, Mar. - Nov. 10:00 — 4:00, Dec. - Feb. U.S. Hwy 61, St. Francisville, La. City Map (O) A-1

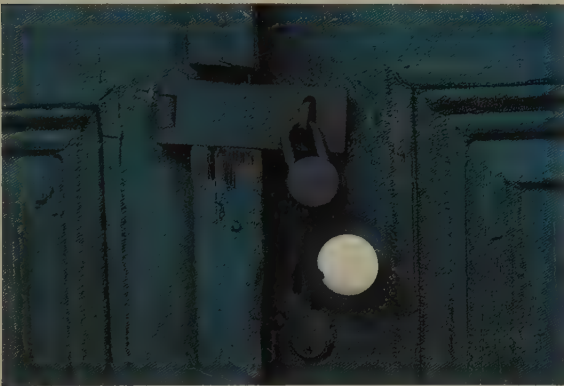
STREETCARS. You can catch the St. Charles Streetcar at Royal and Canal or anywhere along the route. It travels the full length of St. Charles Ave. and a good distance up S. Carrollton Ave. and returns by the same route for 40¢ each way.

THE VOYAGER. One of the most popular visitor attractions. A cruise aboard the Voyager is much more than a tour. Explore the fascinating Port of New Orleans, glide past small villages in the back bayous and swamps. Below the city, the cruise boat docks at Chalmette Battlefield, then continues on to the Beauregard House Museum (a lovely Creole mansion). Canal St. at the River. Information: 523-5555.

UNDERGROUND TOURS. Featuring the unusual and the adventurous. Learn about the world of Voodoo — riverboat through the bayou — or dine and be entertained at an old plantation home. Unique, personalized and accommodating service, in the spirit of old New Orleans. 739 Bourbon. Information 523--2906. Vieux Carre.



(left top) St. Roch Market
(below left) Browsing Decatur Street
(below right) Carriages at St. Louis and Royal



All aboard for the mighty Mississippi.

Choose the steamboat Natchez for a cruise up and down the Mississippi or the sternwheeler Cotton Blossom for a romantic bayou cruise. The river's most majestic sternwheelers steam into the pages of history that made the river and her boats famous. Sip a cool drink, listen to the melodies of the old calliope and view the Crescent City as the Natchez and Cotton Blossom churn into the past. Free on-wharf parking. Luncheon, dinner and snack bar and beverage services available on cruises. Daytime cruises are narrated.

DAILY RATE AND SCHEDULE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CRUISE

Mid-Day Cruise	11:30 A.M.
Afternoon Cruise	2:30 P.M.
Evening Cruise	7:00 P.M.
Saturday Moonlight Cruise	10:00 P.M.
Adults \$7.50, Children 6-12 \$3.75, Under 6 Free	

COTTON BLOSSOM

BAYOU CRUISE

11:00 AM
Adults \$9.50
Children 6-12 \$4.75
Under 6 Free

PLEASE CALL TO CONFIRM CRUISE SCHEDULE

Board at Toulouse Street Wharf opposite Jackson Square
New Orleans Steamboat Company, 2340 I.T.M. Bldg.
New Orleans, LA 70130 • (504)586-8777 or 524-9787



Museums



(above) "Mississippi River Gallery" in the Cabildo

(above right) "Living Room" of The 1850 House

• Both from the Collections of the Louisiana State Museum



CABILDO. Was the seat of Spanish colonial government and the scene of the signing of the Louisiana Purchase. Exhibits also include Napoleon's death mask, maps, portraits and artifacts from the colonial periods, as well as a "Mississippi River Gallery". Open Tuesday through Sunday. 709 Chartres. Vieux Carre.

CATHEDRAL. Oldest active cathedral in the U.S. that is still used as a cathedral. Free tours daily. 711 Chartres.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM. An interesting array of dolls from all over the world plus a display of childrens books and art. Open Monday through Saturday. 1218 Burgundy. Vieux Carre.

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM. An excellent collection of Civil War uniforms, flags, weapons and medical equipment, plus many Southern portraits, documents, silver and other treasures. Open Monday through Saturday. 929 Camp. Downtown.

1850 HOUSE. In the "Lower" Pontalba Building, has been accurately restored to represent life in these lovely buildings, from their construction in 1850, through the Civil War. The residence is on the upper floors, with servants quarters and courtyard behind. 581-4321. 525 St. Ann. Vieux Carre.

HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION. Paintings, documents, maps, rare books, views of life in colonial times, the original copy of the 1812 Louisiana Constitution and other documents — just a few of the thousands of items displayed among eleven galleries within the lovely old Jean Francois Merieult home, built in the late 1700's. Professional tour guides explain the fascinating subjects in each gallery. A research library containing manuscripts, rare books, pamphlets and directories of the city is available to assist researchers. Open Tues. — Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 533 Royal Street. 523-7146. Vieux Carre.

MADAME JOHN'S LEGACY. One of the oldest structures in the Mississippi Valley. Was rebuilt after the 1788 fire and restored in recent times to hold the finest single collection of Colonial Louisiana furniture and decor, as well as exhibits of Louisiana life and history. 581-4321. 632 Dumaine. Vieux Carre.

MARITIME MUSEUM. Models of ships from several centuries, artifacts from old sailing ships and riverboats, documents, prints, paintings and photographs of Mississippi River port history. Open Monday through Saturday. Top of International Trade Mart.



**THE
LITTLE THINGS
THAT MAKE A HOUSE
A HOME.**

The Collection.
More than you know.



533 Royal Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
523-7146

Open Tuesday
Saturday
10 AM to 5 PM

**THE HISTORIC
NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION**

MUSEE CONTI. A unique series of realistic scenes which dramatically depict three centuries of New Orleans history. Life-size, costumed wax figures, antiques and authentic sets were all researched and artistically composed to create an informative and unforgettable experience. Your visit will be an enjoyable and lasting memory. Open daily. 917 Conti. Vieux Carre.

NEW ORLEANS MUSEUM OF ART. A significant collection which includes special exhibits of impressionist, contemporary and pre-Columbian art. The permanent collection is arranged in a logical progression of the history of art. For information on current exhibits call, 488-2631.

PHARMACY MUSEUM. Was an actual apothecary shop from the 1820's to 1855. Shown are medical, voodoo, and drug store displays of the 1800's. Open Tuesday through Saturday. 514 Chartres. Vieux Carre.

PRESBYTERE. Displays include Mardi Gras costumes and memorabilia, 19th century fire fighting equipment, an antique toy collection, Louisiana crafts and paintings and 150 years of Louisiana fashion. Open Tuesday through Sunday. 581-4321. 713 Chartres. Vieux Carre.

VOODOO MUSEUM & Gift Shop. Visit the mysterious world of Voodoo, magic and the supernatural. On display are authentic artifacts such as jus-jus, gris-gris, deities, musical instruments, Voodoo Queens and Yansum, the boa-constrictor, along with original altar used in Voodoo rituals. At the museum are psychic readers and lectures on the occult. They also offer an Underground Tour Guide Service for swamp, plantation, city and Voodoo tours. 523-2906. 739 Bourbon. Vieux Carre.

WILDLIFE MUSEUM. Exhibits of birds, mammals and reptiles of Louisiana shown in their natural habitats. Open Monday through Friday. 400 Royal. Vieux Carre.



The History and Legends of Old New Orleans
Come Alive At

**Musée Conti
WAX MUSEUM**

Visit the Wax Museum in Conti Street. As a connoisseur of such displays, I can testify that this one is as good as, and more imaginative than either Madame Tussaud's in London or the Musée Grévin in Paris.

British author
John Dickson Carr

Open Daily
10 A.M.

917 Conti Street 525-2605
In the historic French Quarter

ADDED
ATTRACTION
THE
**HAUNTED
DUNGEON**

(below left) The intriguing Confederate Museum
(below center) The "fountain" at the Pharmacy Museum
(below right) "Bedroom" of The 1850 House • from the Collections of the Louisiana State Museum



(left) "Signing the Louisiana Purchase" —
a moment of history at the Musée Conti



Shopping and Galleries

Browsing in New Orleans is a fascinating way to explore the city. The shops and galleries here are definitely out of the ordinary.



Browsing New Orleans is a fascinating way to explore the city. The shops and galleries here are definitely out of the ordinary. New Orleans has more than its share of artists and craftsmen, creating in every medium. In this city, if you can't find what you want, you can usually just have it made.

Antiques abound — the rare and exquisite or the little nostalgic goodies and everything in between. The city's appreciation of its past has also produced a wealth of fine reproductions of proud old furniture, brass, wrought iron and wicker. And, of course, in an old sea and river port city, there is a fascinating array of nautical items.

New Orleans also offers a rich variety of quality imported goods from all over the world — fine instruments and equipment, clothing and accessories, kitchen utensils, pottery, toys and special treasures for your home.

The city's taste in fine jewelry has spurred an amazing creativity among jewelers here. New Orleanians also love fashion and their stores reflect their interest in style and beauty. You will certainly notice the tropical flair of clothing here.

Galleries in New Orleans are unique and inviting. You will find the best in local art, as well as works by the masters, old and contemporary, displayed in imaginative settings. Often, the works of art are made from unusual and beautiful materials, not normally found in galleries.

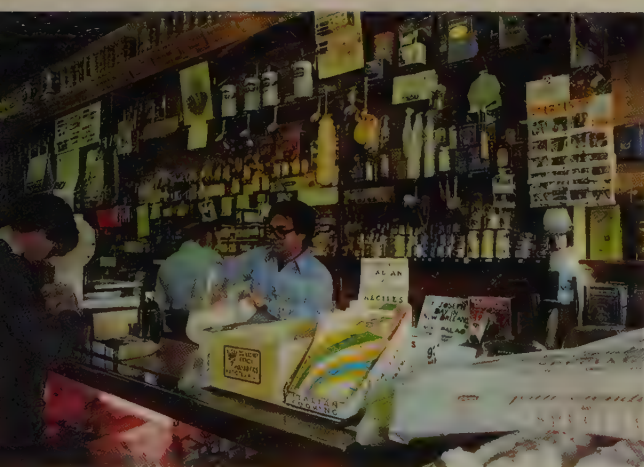
To help you save your memories of your visit to America's most interesting city, the camera stores here are well stocked and happy to take care of your photographic needs.

So, whether you need a souvenir, a gift for someone at home, or a treasure for yourself — in New Orleans, the choices are unlimited and the shopping is fun.



(right) Inside The Rink, an 1885 skating rink, restored to house a unique shopping arcade in the heart of the Garden District





(above top) The ultimate quality test at Aunt Sally's
Pralines

(above center) Antique shopping on Royal
(above) Old Italian grocery store on Decatur

(right top) Shopping for marine & nautical treasures at Baker
Lyman & Co.

(right center) Travelling down Memory Lane at the Dumaine
Nostalgia Shop

(right) "Useful" works of art at Stephen Croft Oriental Rugs

Shopping and Galleries



ALFREDO'S CAMERAS. They try to have everything you could possibly need in photographic equipment in stock. Sales, rentals, expert, fast repair. 24 hour film processing on most films. Conveniently located downtown with 30 minute free parking at Clarke's Garage, next door. 928 Gravier. Downtown Map (A)

AT LAST. An elegant and comfortable shoe salon, with shoes designed with women in mind. Custom originals, high heel sandals, flats, wedgies, walking shoes and boots. Shoes by Caroline, El Greco, Natural Comfort, Unisa, Golo, Famolare, Diesse, Contempo and Shoes 'N Stuff. Purses, bags and accessories. Open daily. 305 Royal. Vieux Carre.

AUNT SALLY'S PRALINE & GIFT SHOP. It's fascinating to watch pralines being cooked and made here fresh before your eyes. The method used today is the same as 150 years ago. On display in this large store and factory are locally related souvenirs, jewelry, glassware, china, Creole cook books and crafts. Their delicious pralines are carefully packaged and shipped to your instructions. 810 Decatur. Vieux Carre.

BAKER, LYMAN & CO., INC. Just across Canal on Magazine St. you'll find a display of nautical items which covers 3 floors. Ships clocks and barometers, brass bells, nautical table lamps, charts and marine instruments. It's unusual to find a company that offers such an array of nautical gear. They are well respected and just a short walk from the French Quarter. 308 Magazine. Downtown Map (L)

BOUDREAUX JEWELERS. In 1933, Gil Boudreaux began designing and creating precious jewelry. His sons, today, carry on the same traditions of excellence. They have the largest staff of artisans in the city, creating one-of-a-kind masterpieces to express your personality or your special feelings toward someone you love. 124 Baronne. Downtown Map (B)

BOURBON FRENCH PERFUME CO. For nearly a century, these folks have been producing quality perfumes, blended by hand, mixing only the finest natural ingredients to create their delicate scents. The third generation proprietor, Alessandra Crain, works without formulas or written instructions — one of the last practitioners of a dying art. 522-4480. 506 Chartres. Vieux Carre.

BRASS CREATIONS, LTD. Custom furniture, made to order. Beds are their specialty — over 70 styles to choose from with end tables and benches to match. Also available are bookcases, etageres, racks and brass rails. All furniture is fully coated to prevent tarnishing. Locally manufactured, so reasonably priced. 891-8409. 3201 Magazine. City Map (B) I-8

THE BRASS MENAGERIE. This internationally known operation is one of the few of its kind anywhere specializing in fine hardware, bathroom fittings, chandeliers, & sconces. It has an extensive selection covering all types of solid brass, porcelain and wrought iron hardware of all periods and for all purposes. Enhancing the regular and working hardware are the unusual and luxury items, Bathroom fixtures and accessories of American and European styling from period to avant garde. Bidets and even turn of the century commodes with wall hung tanks are available. Their unique showroom is at 524 Saint Louis Street. Closed from 12:30 to 1:30 for lunch 6 days a week. Vieux Carre.

DUMAINE NOSTALGIA SHOP. For a trip down Memory Lane, come on over. Specialists in 1910-1945 Americana. You're likely to find an old slot machine, Wurlitzer juke box or a souvenir from the 1939 World's Fair. All items are authentic — no reproductions. 607 Dumaine. Vieux Carre.

THE EPITOME TOBACCO SHOP. Quality smoker's items are their specialty. Their cigars are all pure tobacco, such as Hoya de Nicaragua, Royal Jamaican, Teamo, Carlupmann and vintage Cuban. Over 318 varieties on hand. Pipes from \$10 to \$10,000. They mail their tobaccos to international clients who appreciate high quality. 729 St. Louis. Vieux Carre.

ESCARÉ BRASS. A charming shop, filled with a surprising assortment of hard to find brass treasures to make your home or office distinctive. Many pewter items, too. A brass doorknob from the famous St. Charles Hotel would make a lasting souvenir from a time we'll never see again. 901 Chartres. Vieux Carre.


 A photograph of the interior of a toy store named 'Toy Village'. The store is filled with various toys, including a large white rocking horse in the foreground, shelves of stuffed animals, and a sign that says 'animal world'. The lighting is warm and the atmosphere is cozy.

Imported
Educational Toys & Games
For Children and Adults

Toy Village

518 St. Peter on Jackson Square
Open Daily 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
566-0320


 A photograph of the interior of a film shop. The shop is filled with film equipment, including cameras, flashbulbs, and accessories. A sign in the foreground says 'Nikon AUTHORIZED DEALER'. The background shows shelves of film and other equipment.

THE FILM SHOP 24 Hour Processing

Lowest prices on Nikon equipment anywhere

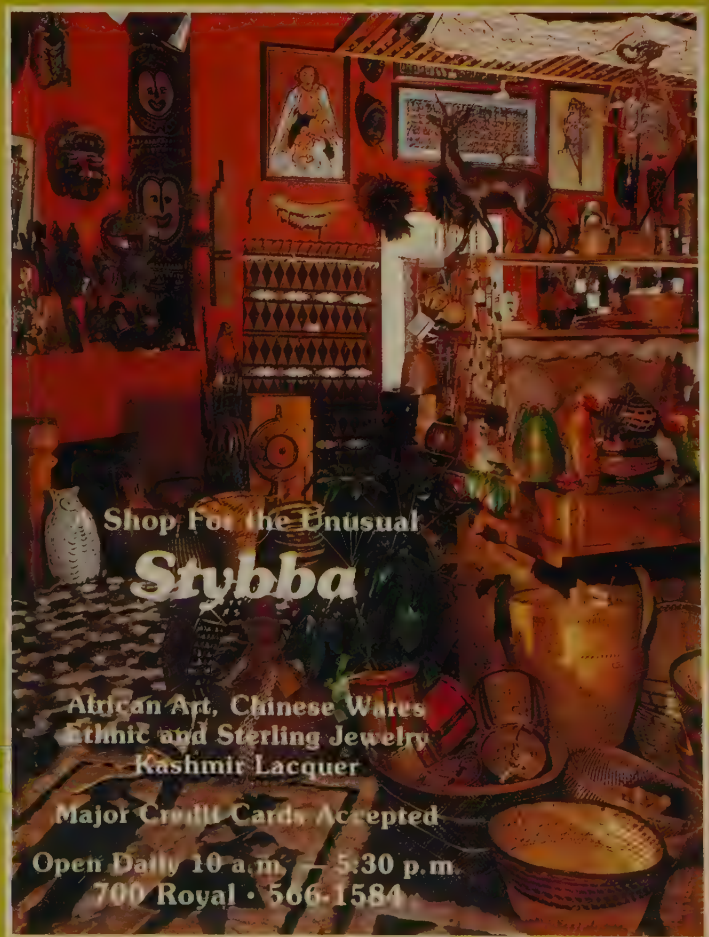
Nikon AUTHORIZED DEALER

Film
Cameras
Flashbulbs
Accessories

See your photos before you leave!

All Major Credit Cards Accepted

Open 7 days . . . 10 AM - 5:30 PM
635 St. Peter . . . 566-1584


 A photograph of the interior of a store named 'Stybba'. The store is filled with various items, including African art, Chinese wares, ethnic and sterling jewelry, and Kashmir lacquer. The walls are decorated with colorful artwork and the floor is covered with a patterned rug.

Shop For the Unusual

Stybba

African Art, Chinese Wares
Ethnic and Sterling Jewelry
Kashmir Lacquer

Major Credit Cards Accepted

Open Daily 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
700 Royal • 566-1584

WEINSTEIN'S FOR MEN. WEINSTEIN'S FOR WOMEN.
715 BIENVILLE STREET. IN THE FRENCH QUARTER.

***In case you thought you
could get the same quality
somewhere else -you're wrong.***



WEINSTEIN'S

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Shopping and Galleries



EVANS CREOLE CANDY FACTORY. The Evans chefs continue to preserve the original recipes and methods of creator Andre Dulac-Evans, traditions since 1900. Come in for a taste and to watch the Creole candies and chocolates being hand-made daily on marble slabs. (No preservatives). Shipped anywhere. 848 Decatur. Vieux Carre.

THE FAN PEOPLE. A fascinating shop. An extensive collection of antique, restored and new fans recalling any era since the 1890's. Victorian, Nouveau, Deco, Contemporary. Some of their fans have been cooling New Orleans for 75 years, have been restored and would be lovely in your home or office. Located at 4018 Magazine St. 865-9556. City Map (F) H-8

THE FILM SHOP. You have no doubt taken many photographs of our beautiful city. Why not have them processed in only 24 hours before you leave, making sure you have the perfect shots for your memories and friends at home. They also feature a complete selection of film, flashbulbs, accessories and cameras. Open 7 days a week. 635 St. Peter. Vieux Carre.

HAMMOCK SHOP. Handmade by world famous weavers in Merida, Yucatan. The colorful, durable, machine washable hammocks are as tough as they are comfortable, guaranteeing years of indoor and outdoor use. Made of 100% mercerized cotton, with close weave construction, featuring 30 strand siderails. Variety of colors. Complete line of hammocks and gifts. 1139 Decatur. Vieux Carre.

LITTLE MEX. This unique store is absolutely filled top to bottom, wall to wall with fascinating imports from around the world. And the prices are reasonable. The selection is amazing! 30,000 square feet of merchandise. 1019 Decatur. Vieux Carre.

LORENZO BERGEN GALLERY. Limited editions and original graphics by well known local and regional artists. Featuring works by Lorenzo Bergen, David Able and Bruce Brice among others. Extensive Jazz and Mardi Gras prints and posters. Expert custom framing. Open daily, 10:00-7:00. 523-7882. 730 Royal. Vieux Carre.

THE MARINER. A generous gathering of fine yacht clothing, deck shoes, hats, foul weather gear and nautical wool sweaters from France, England and Greece. Hard to find nautical decorative items from around the world. Nautical furniture, ships models, marine antiques, clocks, barometers and prints of ships and the sea. 527 Wilkinson. Vieux Carre.

MARIPOSA. A refreshing store, featuring beautiful silk flowers, dried flowers, imported wicker and basketry, collector sea shells and mineral specimens. Creative and professionally made custom arrangements. Located in the fashionable uptown area in the dramatic Uptown Square. 200 Broadway. City Map (U) F-7

THE MARKETPLACE. A unique display of old world charm and up to date merchandise. Walk on the brick road past intriguing small specialty shops, which are all inside a renovated warehouse. Shopkeepers offer selections of custom blended coffees and teas, sports and nautical accessories, brass and copper, quilts, soaps and baskets, music boxes and clocks, Christmas specialties, plus a New York style Deli. Open 7 days a week, 10 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. at 1015 Decatur Street.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRADING CO. Convenient to all French Quarter and downtown hotels, this shop has a huge selection of local crafts and gifts to take home. Their liquor department is complete and they carry beer. 523-4040. 505 Canal. Vieux Carre.

NAHAN BRASS & COPPER SHOP. A New Orleans landmark. The South's largest inventory of brass and copper shining in every shape, form and size. Copper cookware, brass and copper decorative items for your home or office, planters, lamps, tea carts, fireplace items and much more. 518 Chartres. Vieux Carre.



*A brass reproduction of a French Faucet used in New Orleans in times past
• Courtesy The Brass Menagerie*

Little Mex Mexican Market

Imports From The World Over!

Largest Selection of Mexican Imports in the South

1019 Decatur 529-3397



All The Names You Know And Love

AT LAST

SHOE DESIGNS WITH WOMEN IN MIND
305 RUE ROYAL FRENCH QUARTER

Shopping and Galleries

NAHAN GALLERIES. This attractive gallery represents the south's leading artists and the largest inventory of master graphics. Handsome oils, soft water colors, etchings and one of a kind art objects. Special exhibits of original prints by international artists. Hand painted tiles are created in the shop while you watch. 540 Royal. Vieux Carre.

NEW ORLEANS RUG EXCHANGE. New Orleans' only full line specialty shop, featuring antique handmade oriental rugs from China, India, Pakistan, Rumania and Persia. Indian Dhurries, antique Kilims and other imported flatwoven area rugs. Affordable collectables. 523-6044. 2727 Prytania St. City Map (C) J-8

THE RINK. A skating rink, built in 1885 for the Cotton Centennial, has been totally restored to house a unique, multi-level shopping arcade. With a glass roof and stone floor, the Victorian architecture is a dramatic setting for the quality-oriented specialty shops. A permanent exhibit of Garden District history on display. 2727 Prytania. City Map (C) J-8

ROYAL STREET FOOD STORE. A "Fancy Food" store, featuring New Orleans specialty foods, to take with you or send to someone who would enjoy "a taste of New Orleans". Unique food gifts. Shipping available. 525-7724. 922 Royal. Vieux Carre.

SANDRA ZAHN ORECK GALLERY and SCULPTURE STUDIO. A stimulating gallery, displaying graphics, paintings and sculpture by the world's leading artists. A fine custom framing studio. Art related gifts including plexiglass items by Millicent Zahn and "art form" jewelry. 529 Wilkinson. Vieux Carre.

SOAP GALLERY. A world of gifts and personal treasures: soaps, oils, colognes, shaving accessories, brushes, sponges and shampoos. Everything from smelling salts to goose quill tooth picks. Products by Caswell-Massey, Roger & Collet, Truc of Switzerland, Crabtree & Evelyn of London. Open Mon.-Sat. 10:00 — 6:00. Sundays 10:00 — 5:00. 823 Chartres. Vieux Carre. 200 Broadway, Uptown Square. City Map (U) F-7

SPORTS ART. Wildlife artists from all over the country are represented at this smart store. Works by David Maass, Harry Adamson, Maynard Reece and David Hagerbaumer, to mention a few. Hand carved decoys, sportsman's clocks, glasses, jewelry and books. Wildlife art is a valuable, increasingly popular art form. 525-2467. 617 Bienville. Vieux Carre.

STEPHEN CROFT ORIENTAL RUGS, LTD. This is a unique gallery in that the artworks displayed are antique oriental rugs. The owner, Stephen Croft, has an interesting story for each rug and enjoys sharing his knowledge about the artistic, historic and investment value of each piece of this "useful art". 528-9215. 204 Chartres St. Vieux Carre.

UNIQUE NAUTICAL LAMPS • BRASS
SHIP'S CLOCKS • FINE MARINE PRINTS
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS



Nautical gifts for Boat, Office and Den

Bahn, Lyons & Co. Inc.
Nautical Gifts

WE SHIP ANYWHERE

Bank Americard & Master Charge Honored

STEPHEN'S IMPORTS. Mercedes-Benz is known to be one of the finest quality automobiles in the world, and Stephens Imports is the exclusive Mercedes-Benz dealer in the New Orleans area. A unique showroom with crystal chandeliers and a large, complete service department. New and previously owned automobiles. 522-2365. 2001 St. Charles Ave. City Map (S) J-7

STYBBA. Beautiful imports from around the world. Here the unique and unusual are common. The owners travel to foreign countries in search of rare and exciting items for your home or that perfect gift. Everything is handmade and moderately priced. A large selection of fascinating jewelry. Open daily 10-5:30. 700 Royal. Vieux Carre.

TOWN AND COUNTRY. When Town and Country opened more than four decades ago, their only customers were their friends. And it's still that way. Because at Town and Country, they welcome each visitor as a friend they've just met. Shop at a leisurely pace for fashions that keep step with the times, including exclusive designer collections. Also jewelry, accessories — even charming children's wear and handsome gift items. Just a 10-minute streetcar ride from Canal Street. 525-9572. 1432 St. Charles Ave. City Map (T) J-7

TOY VILLAGE ON JACKSON SQUARE. A fun place to visit for everyone, offering five complete rooms of toys and games for children and adults. Their toys are mostly imported — long lasting, with built in quality. They are also selected for their high educational value. Open daily 10-5:30. 518 St. Peter. Vieux Carre.

WEINSTEIN'S. In the city that's been deemed "The Paris of the Americas" there is one gentlemen's clothing emporium that offers exclusive European fashionables. While European fashions are made specifically for Weinstein's, every article of attire is specifically tailored to the contours of the individual with the artistry of a fine sculptor. In keeping with the classic Italian feeling, Weinstein's is now offering a complete selection of women's clothing. 715 Bienville. Vieux Carre.

LE WICKER GAZEBO. A unique gathering of fine wicker, rattan and bamboo furniture and accessories. Custom pieces can be ordered since they do their own importing. Wicker repair, restoration and painting. A large selection of fabrics for custom made cushions is on display. 899-1355. 3137 Magazine. City Map (W) I-8

BOUDREAUX JEWELERS



Creators and Designers of Exquisite Jewelry

124 BARONNE STREET 581-4441



Alexandra Bonvillain, Parfumeur

**BOURBON ♦ FRENCH
PERFUME ♦ COMPANY**

*Exquisite perfumes and toiletries
for the discerning public since 1899*
506 RUE CHARTRES NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

OPEN DAILY
TEL. 522-4188

Makers of the World's Finest Creole Pralines

**EVANS
FAMOUS
CREOLE
CANDIES**

Since 1900



Watch the candy being made in the open
factory just as they did 80 years ago.
Hand made daily with no preservatives.
All major credit cards accepted.
Shipped world wide.



848 Decatur in the Historic French Market 522-7111

City's window on the big time art world

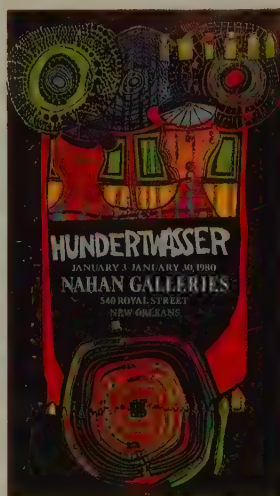
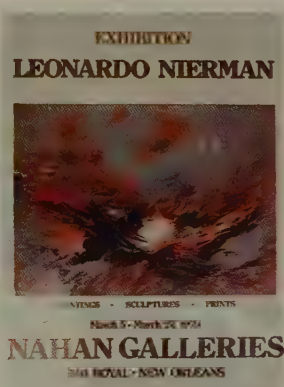
Nahan Galleries



EXHIBITION
DEC. 7 - DEC. 30, 1979



NAHAN GALLERIES
540 ROYAL - NEW ORLEANS



In New Orleans, with the New Orleans Museum of Art housing many extraordinary artworks from collections and acquisitions, and regional artists exhibiting at the Contemporary Art Center and several local galleries, some visitors are surprised to find one gallery selling and exhibiting the biggest names in the art world, rivaling the most well known of the big city galleries of New York and Paris. The Nahan Galleries exhibits collections of graphics and unique works of renown contemporary artists in its two floors of showrooms on the corner of Royal and Toulouse Streets, in the heart of the French Quarter.

Among the artists who have had major, museum quality shows at Nahan Galleries, have been Marc Chagall, Richard Lindner, Marc Tobey and Victor Vasarely. Roger Green, writing for the States-Item Newspaper, described the exhibition of Modern Masters graphics as "... a stunning exhibition which everyone concerned with art should see."

Nahan Galleries is deeply involved in the inner circles of international art through its exclusive arrangements with a number of renown artists. It represents and publishes and sells to other galleries world wide, the works of such esteemed artists as Max Papart and Theo Tobiasse. It also exclusively distributes a multi-dimensional series of original art pieces designated as "Spacegraphs" by the artist Yaacov Agam. Among other artists whom Nahan represents is the internationally famed Israeli primitive, Shalom of Safed.

"Nahan Galleries has been making a happy practice for quite some time of exhibiting original prints by top-rank international artists. For superlative original pedigree, shows at few of New Orleans' galleries even come close to exhibits at Nahan, which is rapidly becoming this city's window on the big-time artistic world", says art critic Roger Green in the Lagniappe section of the New Orleans States-Item, April 5, 1980.



Down the River to New Orleans

*Steamboats on the Mississippi River made
New Orleans the wealthiest city in
America, during the 1800's.*

As Americans began expanding westward, from the settlements along the eastern seaboard, into the rich lands of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the rivers became increasingly important for the movement of goods and people.

During the late 1700's, the Mississippi was dotted with heavily loaded flat boats and keel boats, headed south for New Orleans. These craft had no power, but the swift and twisting current of the River and the muscle of the men who guided them with oars and poles. It was a treacherous journey for these vulnerable boats. If the River, itself, did not create enough rapids, snags, sand bars and debris, bands of river pirates completed the danger, murdering crews and stealing their cargo.

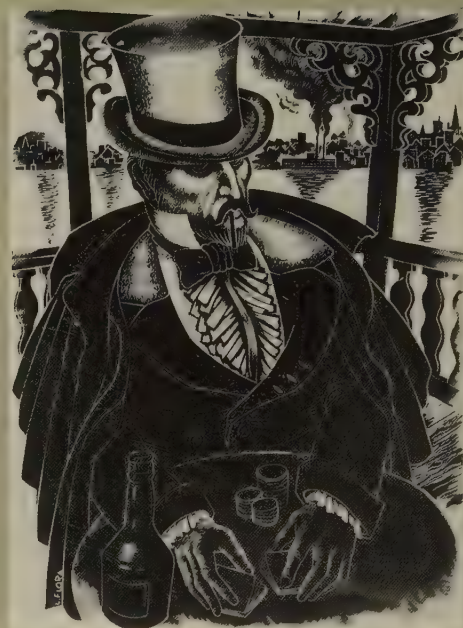
If the men survived the long journey down River, they sold their goods (and usually their boat) and began the equally dangerous trip back home. Most of them walked or rode horseback along a narrow path through the wilderness, known as the Natchez Trace. This route was also plagued with robbers and cutthroats, waiting for the lonely travellers (carrying their earnings with them).

The men (and a few amazing women) who worked these early river boats were the toughest to be found. (They had to be.) Those who survived, built reputations for being able to fight anyone (or anything) and constantly tried to prove these claims. They were bullies, fighting and brawling, wherever they stopped along the river and challenging every other bully between Ohio and New Orleans.

When then they got paid, in New Orleans, they normally went on huge spees — crude, mean, bragging and drunk, they practiced every vice available in the "City of Sin" and caused as much trouble as they could. It was no wonder that the Creoles regarded "Americans" as barbarians, and had no desire to become part of their uncultured country. There were various schemes aimed at rejecting these flatboat men, including heavy taxes and even confiscation of their boats and cargo.

But the Louisiana Purchase made New Orleans an American port and opened the way for the expansion of river trade.

In 1812, a new form of boat arrived in the Crescent City — the first Mississippi steamboat, built in Pittsburg and called the "New Orleans". By the 1820's, several companies were improving designs of these dangerous, sooty and explosive "floating volcanoes" and over the next thirty years, they were transformed into huge and graceful "floating palaces". In all forms, they were efficient, fast and lucrative and the flatboats all but disappeared from the River.





(left) "Dishonest gambler being thrown off a Mississippi steamboat"
 (above top) Old Currier & Ives print
 (above) "The Grand Republic — largest steamboat in the world"

(opposite page top) Riverboat gambler
 (opposite page below) Hailing a steamboat
 • All courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

Between 1830 and 1840, over 700 steamers were built, making New Orleans into one of the greatest ports in the world. The produce of the "west" was brought here to be put on ships for eastern cities or Europe, while precious manufactured goods, so needed by the expanding country, were sent up river. As many as 4,000 steamboat arrivals were received in one year, in addition to all of the ocean going craft in the port.

Travelling side by side on the steamboats, were aristocratic planters (often with wives, children and slaves), flatboat men returning north after their New Orleans spree, northern merchants or peddlers with carpet bags of samples, speculators, European visitors and poor immigrant families searching for better life or joining relatives.

But, probably the most colorful and dramatic of the passengers, were the riverboat gamblers. At first, considered "low class", gamblers were tolerated, but put ashore at the first complaint. But soon, pilots began considering it bad luck to leave port without a gambler on board.

Gamblers were usually the best dressed men on the boat, all in

black, from hat to boots, except for the white ruffled shirt, colorful gaudy vest, huge rings, a gold watch and chain and other sparkling jewelry.

Many were braggers, boasting of great wealth and position to any who would listen. One such gambler, Colonel Star, insisted that he owned plantations all along the River. To prove his story, he hired black men to meet him at various landings, posing as plantation overseers, awaiting instructions from "Massa Cunnel"

A great many of these sharpwitted characters were tricksters, preying on innocent passengers, by palming cards, marking decks and other means of cheating. As the "profession" grew, companies in Chicago and New York published catalogues of cheating devices known as "advantage tools".

But, there were also "square players", who relied entirely on their skill and luck throughout long gambling careers. One of these "straight" men gambled fairly for sixty-two years, retiring, still a winner, at eighty two. In one year on the River, he had made a clear profit of \$35,000.

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Many fortunes were won and lost gambling on the Mississippi. Sometimes, when all the cash had been won, luggage, jewelry or deeds to plantations would change hands at a poker table. It was said that \$37,000 in gold was seen on a table at one time, during a famous game, which lasted three days without intermission. One gambler won \$30,000 in a single poker game and was said to be worth two million dollars for a period.

The great losses and gains caused suicides, duels and fights to be common steamboat occurrences. But, though enormous fortunes were won, most gamblers, winners at one game, were suckers for another. Winnings, acquired on a trip down the River, were usually lost in the gambling houses of New Orleans.

The Creoles had always loved gambling in any form, but public facilities were only shabby, back street bars, before the steamboat era. New Orleans acquired its first "palaces of chance" as fancy gambling houses were built to cater to riverboat gamblers, captains and wealthy passengers. Plantation owners sometimes became paupers after an evening at a "faro" table in New Orleans.

Another form of gambling, which developed with the steamboat, was racing. Many pilots were unable to resist the temptation to test their boat against another. Many boats (and lives) were lost through the extra risks taken in this competition. Bets were placed on the cleverness or skill of the captains or the speed and sureness of their vessels.

Boat builders also competed, with faster or more spectacular designs or grander accommodations for the passengers. Mattresses of Spanish moss were replaced by feather beds. Guilt, carved furniture, plush carpets, chandeliers and paintings filled the elegant "saloons". The finest silver and china were used to serve some of the best food in the country. Some boats had grand pianos, and even ballrooms.

Of course, the poor rode these steamers, too, without access to their luxury, sleeping on deck or in crowded quarters below.

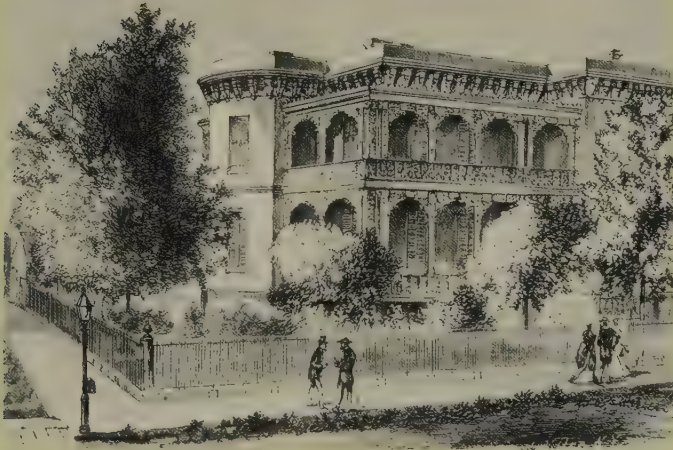
Mississippi steamboats flourished until the Civil War disrupted the river traffic and many were destroyed. After the war, the final years of the steamer saw the grandest "floating palaces", yet. But the Railroads were gaining on them and by the turn of the century, had taken over the job of moving America's goods and people.



(above top) Ornate steamboat interior
(above) "La Fourche Packet Landing"
(left) Some pilots could not resist the temptation to race
All courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

Touring the Garden District

In 1803, "Americans" began pouring into New Orleans. Snubbed by the Creoles, they quickly formed a new and thriving community across Canal.



(above) Coliseum and Fourth
(above top) An old drawing in the Garden District • Courtesy
Historic New Orleans Collection

When the little walled city of New Orleans began to expand in the 1770's, the Gravier Plantation across Canal St. was divided into lots, forming a suburb called Faubourg St. Marie. In 1803, the Americans began flooding into the city and, snubbed by the Creole population in the Vieux Carre, they quickly made the new suburb into a thriving "American" community.

Great competition grew between the two sections. The Americans were very successful in business, but the Creole majority on the city council refused to allow improvements such as drainage, shipping wharfs or paving of streets for the "American" section. So a plan was devised in 1836 to divide the city into three municipalities, the first being the Vieux Carre, the second the "American" section from Canal St. to Felicite and the third on the other side of the Vieux Carre.

During these early years, thousands of Irish and German immigrants came to New Orleans. The poor settled mostly along the busy river, while wealthy merchants and planters began to build homes above the riverfront on the old Livaudais Plantation, away from their businesses.

So a new community developed outside the city limits above Felicite Street. In 1833, it was incorporated as Lafayette City, whose beautiful homes and yards became known as the Garden District.

Competition remained so strong between the Creole and "American" sections, that by 1852, when the three municipalities were reunited (and Lafayette City was annexed) "Americans" and Creoles each had their own new church, town square, city hall, theater, cemetery, grand hotel and railroad.

The "American" part of New Orleans continued to grow "up-town", well beyond the original Garden District of Lafayette, until it joined the small town of Carrollton. One important part of this growth was the New Orleans-Carrollton Railroad — now called the St. Charles Streetcar. It started in 1833, running between the downtown business area and the Garden District and continuing to Carrollton, the tiny new resort town.



You can still ride this old railroad — the oldest continuously running streetcar in the world. The present cars are from the 1930's and evolved from a varied line of double decker mule cars, steam engines and electric cars.

The streetcar travels the full length of beautiful St. Charles Ave. and part of Carrollton Ave. Then, for another 40¢ it will bring you back by the same route.

You can take this tour by streetcar or by car. By streetcar, simply get off at Jackson to explore the Garden District as thoroughly as you wish. Return at anytime to St. Charles to catch the next streetcar to continue your tour (only a few minutes between streetcars).

By car, you will also see Magazine Street and its sights (though it could fill a fascinating day by itself).


Starting on St. Charles Ave. at Canal, you will pass:
200 St. Charles. The St. Charles Hotel stood on this site, its proud dome, a landmark, visible for miles. The first St. Charles was completed in 1842 to be the "Americans" grand hotel. It accommodated wealthy visitors in luxurious comfort and was the center of social and business affairs. Though it burned to the ground twice, it was quickly rebuilt to continue its grand traditions up to the present day. Then, for confusing reasons, it was demolished in 1974, replaced with a parking lot.

524 St. Charles. Gallier Hall was completed in 1850 to be the city hall of the "American" section and then of the whole city until 1957 when the new civic center was completed. The hall was renamed to honor James Gallier, Sr., the architect who designed it. It is here the Carnival King and Queen meet each year as the climax to Mardi Gras.

Lee Circle was planned in 1806 to be Place du Tivoli, a cultural center with a children's merry go round in the middle. Instead, in 1884, the present statue was placed here, honoring General Robert E. Lee.



(top left) View on Coliseum St. between Third and Fourth
 (top right) Azaleas on First St.
 (above) The Rodenberg House at 1238 Philip


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Most of the homes you will see along St. Charles and in the Garden District contain fabulous decor, not visible from the outside (and not duplicated today). There are ornate moldings, banisters and mantels of mahogany, rosewood or Italian marble, crystal chandeliers, frescoes, winding staircases, stained or leaded glass domes and windows, art, elaborate gardens and antique furniture.

Continue on St. Charles to the Garden District which begins after Felicity. Turn right on Josephine and right on Carondelet to:

2027 Carondelet. Built in 1859 for Captain Thomas Leathers, who, during his 57 years on the Mississippi River, built and commanded seven steamboats named the "Natchez" (including the one which raced the "Robert E. Lee" in 1870).

Turn right on St. Andrew and right again on St. Charles. Turn left on First Street (be sure to watch out for the streetcars) and continue for three blocks.

1239 First. This grand home was built in 1857 for Albert Hamilton Brevard.

1236 First. John Gayle built this house for his bride in 1847.

1134 First. Judge Jacob Payne brought slaves from his plantation to construct this home in 1850. His family owned the house from then until 1935. Confederate President Jefferson Davis was often a guest here and died while visiting in 1889. The formal gardens, behind, surround an unusual "teahouse."

Turn left on Camp to Philip. Turn left on Philip to:

1238 Philip. This elegant home was completed in 1854 for a merchant named John Rodenberg. It has long been famous for its beautiful gardens.

1220 Philip. This home was built in the 1850's and was later owned by a prosperous sugar and molasses dealer and his wife. Their nephew, Isaac Delgado, whom they raised here, became very successful in business. He gave the city his art collection to start the Museum of Art and left his fortune for hospitals and the trade school which bears his name.

Turn left on Chestnut to Second and turn right to:

1427 Second. This 1845 house is believed to have been moved from the nearby plantation of Mrs. Jane Fawcett. The ironwork was added in the 1930's.

Turn left on Prytania and left on Third to:

1417 Third was the carriage house of a larger house around the corner (at 2520 Prytania).

1415 Third. Built for a Virginia tobacco merchant, Walter Robinson, this elaborate and luxurious house was constructed for \$80,000 in 1865. (It is believed to have had the first indoor plumbing in New Orleans).

1331 Third. Michel Musson, a prominent cotton merchant and political figure in New Orleans, commissioned James Gallier, Sr. to design this home for him in 1850. The cast iron galleries (and elaborate stables behind) were added in 1884.

Turn right on Camp and right again on Fourth to:

1241 Fourth. The rear section of this house was built by a cotton broker, Louis Herman, in 1844, as a kitchen and slave quarters for his "big house". Later, this front house was built and connected to the older one.

1448 Fourth. Built in 1859 for Col. Robert Short of Kentucky, the house boasts a pretty cornstalk fence, cast in Philadelphia.

Touring the Garden District

(below) *The Cornstalk Fence at Fourth and Prytania*

(bottom) *An old drawing on St. Charles Ave. • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection*



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Touring the Garden District

Turn left on Prytania and left on Washington. On the right is:

Lafayette Cemetery was laid out in 1833 and by 1852 was almost filled with yellow fever victims. The small wooden mortuary chapel was built in 1844 on another site as a Catholic church.

Commander's Palace. This unusual, grand building was constructed by Emile Commander. He opened his restaurant in 1880 and it quickly became a favorite of New Orleanians.

Turn right on Chestnut. The entire block to your left was the grounds of James Robb's mansion — the most elaborate in the Garden District. He employed European artists, sculptors and furniture makers to decorate the home and a German gardener to care for the three acres of formal gardens which surrounded it. Federal Gen. Ben Butler tried to take the house, but was successfully refused entry by the second owner, Burnside, who happened to be a British subject.

Turn left on Seventh to:

1221 & 1215 Seventh. These two houses were built as identical wedding gifts for two sisters. Notice how they have been modified so differently over the years.

Turn right on Camp and right again on Eighth to:

1313 Eighth. This home, built by the author, George W. Cable, was designed as a "raised" house in hopes of preventing flooding and (as believed then) yellow fever. Many famous writers visited Cable here between 1865 and 1885, including Mark Twain and Joel Chandler Harris (author of the "Uncle Remus" stories)

Turn right on Prytania to:

2504 Prytania. The Women's Opera Guild Home is open to the public, Mon. - Fri., 1:00 — 4:00 for a small donation to the Opera. The grand home was built before the Civil War and is furnished with early 19th century and Victorian pieces, fine paintings and objects d'arte. Closed in August.

2343 Prytania. McGehee School was built as a grand town house for a wealthy sugar planter, Bradish Johnson. The elaborate construction cost \$100,000 in 1870. At one time the magnolias in front were the largest in the country, but they were damaged in the hurricane of 1815. Miss McGehee moved her prominent girls' school into this building in 1929. Since then, the stables were converted into a cafeteria, the carriage house a gym and the other wings were added.

2340 Prytania. This unpretentious raised cottage was built in 1820 by an early Lafayette resident, Thomas Toby, who brought many of the materials from his native Philadelphia. He was a wealthy merchant who later lost his fortune helping finance the Texas Revolution.

Turn left on Josephine and left again on St. Charles to:

2919 St. Charles Christ Church Cathedral has the oldest protestant congregation in the Mississippi Valley. In 1805, a group of Protestants met to vote on an affiliation and chose to be Episcopalian. This is actually their fourth building. Its tall steeple was destroyed by the 1915 hurricane.

2926 St. Charles. This home was built in 1882 in the style of the 1860's for Thomas McDermott. It was well designed for year round comfort with a gallery for every room and a 12 inch space between inner and outer walls.



(left) Louise McGehee School 2343 Prytania
(bottom) The McDermott House 2926 St. Charles Ave.





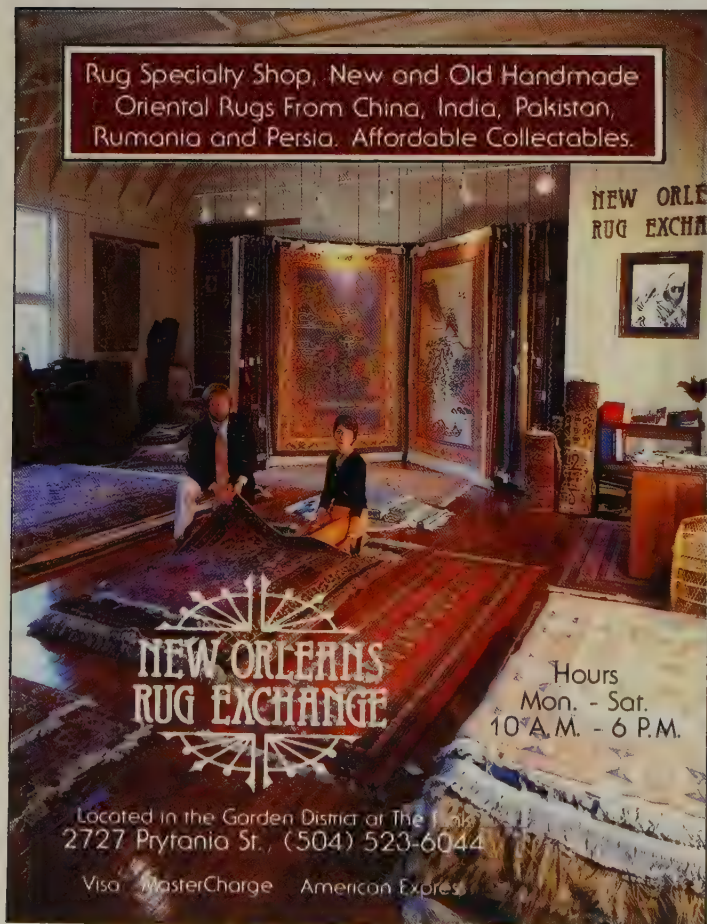
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Touring the Garden District



1205 Philip

4521 St. Charles. Sacred Heart Academy, a private school for girls, opened in 1899.

5005 St. Charles. Built in 1868 by a Col. Lewis as a wedding gift for his daughter, the building houses the Orleans Club. Founded in 1925, it is a private, "social and cultural" women's club.

5100 St. Charles. Milton Latter Memorial Library was built as a home in 1907 and was given by the Latters to the city as a memorial to their son (lost in W. W. II).

6363 St. Charles. Loyola University began as a college, moving to this campus in 1904. It is the largest Catholic university in the South.

6823 St. Charles. Tulane University, established in 1884, was originally founded in 1834 as the Medical College of Louisiana. Its famous medical school has an additional campus downtown. The Sugar Bowl Stadium, here, hosted that event until the Superdome recently took over the yearly game.

Audubon Park (on the left) was created on land originally belonging to Bienville and later part of the Etienne de Bore plantation where sugar was first successfully granulated. The park combines lovely shaded drives, lagoons and a view of the Mississippi with the fun of a large zoo, many recreational facilities and picnic areas.

7214 St. Charles. St. Mary's Dominican College is a girls' school, founded in the 1860's. The ornate wooden building with the slate roof dates from 1872.



(left) 1315 First Street at Chestnut
(below left) An ornate gate in the Garden District
(below center) 1427 Second Street
(below right) Azaleas bloom all over New Orleans



Carrollton. You are now entering what was a tiny settlement that had sprung up around Gen. William Carrollton's troops when they were camped here in 1812. Carrollton grew into a thriving town when a railroad depot (for the streetcar line) was built and New Orleanians began coming to the new resort hotel and gardens here (and later to nearby horse races). The hotel and depot were replaced by the levee in front of you, when the river shifted its course.

Turn right on Carrollton Avenue to:
719 So. Carrollton. The old Carrollton Courthouse was built in 1855 and served the little city until it became part of New Orleans in 1874. It is now a school.

Drive up Carrollton Ave. as far as you find interesting. Then make a U-turn around the median and return along Carrollton to Burthe. Turn right and then left on Dublin. You will be in:

Riverbend. The name was given to a charming section of old Carrollton homes which have become a unique shopping area.

Turn left on Hampson and right on Carrollton. Turn left onto St. Charles again and enjoy it back to Broadway. Turn right on Broadway and take it the short distance to Leake Avenue which will become Magazine Street.

Uptown Square is a major new shopping center with a unique character from another era.

Turn left onto Leake
Before Magazine Street shows you its unique personality, you will once again pass through:

Audubon Park. This time you will see the entrance to the zoo. The grove of live oaks near the river date from 1820 and were almost cut down by Gen. Butler's soldiers in the 1860's.

In 1884, the Great Cotton Exposition was held here, largest world exposition (fair) ever held up to then. The exposition hall alone, covered 33 acres under one roof and other dramatic buildings were erected around it. The Exposition lasted for over eight months, and drew thousands of visitors to New Orleans (and the new "South").

Magazine Street

You are now on:

Magazine Street. It is an experience all its own. Among the pretty homes are unusual antique, decor, gift and junk shops (and many other kinds) in the interesting old buildings which once formed the bustling business district of the old "uptown" area.

3218 Magazine. This dramatic building was completed about 1879 for Louisiana-Kuhlman to be a furniture store. As with many of these buildings, the family lived above the store. Later the building was the American Drugstore. The third floor facade is made of hammered tin.

Here Magazine becomes the lower border of the Garden District. It was the busy dividing line between the fancy residential section and the teeming activity of the riverfront wharves (to the right).

At St. Andrew Street you must follow Camp to the left. (Magazine becomes one-way here). The park you will see on your left is:

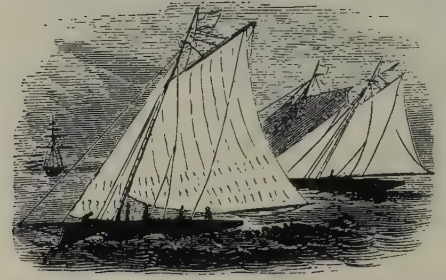
Coliseum Square. It was laid out in 1830 to be a stadium for olympic games and a forum and university for learning in the community. This dream was never completed and the square has served mostly as a park.

929 Camp. Confederate Museum has an excellent collection of noteworthy Southern and Civil War Treasures. The building dates from 1890.

724 Camp. St. Patrick's Church was founded here as a small wooden building. The present church was constructed around the old one (which was dismantled on the inside) and opened in 1840 as the "American" Catholics' answer to the St. Louis Cathedral (where "God spoke only in French").

You will once more pass the "Americans" Lafayette Square as you return to impressive Canal Street.

Along Bayou St. John and the Lakefront



Bayou St. John was one of the reasons Bienville established New Orleans where he did. Boats could be brought from the Gulf, into Lake Pontchartrain and down Bayou St. John, leaving only a short walk to the little city on the River.

It gave New Orleans a kind of "back door" for both defense and commerce.

To explore this ancient route (travelled by the Indians, long before the French arrived) you can start in the French Quarter. Some of the first (and last) sights described on this tour can be reached by foot, but for most of them, you will need a car. **Fort St. Charles** stood just below the intersection of Esplanade and Decatur. It was one of the five forts connected by a wall which protected the city on three sides.

Across Decatur you can see:
The Old U.S. Mint which is now being restored.

Start up Esplanade and enjoy this lovely shaded street of beautiful homes as far as Rampart St. where you will turn left. On this corner was:

Fort St. Jean. Along Rampart St., the wall (or ramparts) continued, connecting forts which guarded the upper border of the city. (These were torn down in 1805) The center one was: **Fort St. Ferdinand**, which stood at the end of Orleans, behind: **Congo Square.** This quiet park, on the right was originally an Indian camp used for ceremonial gatherings. It became known as Congo Square, when slaves began to be allowed to dance here on Sunday afternoons. The city saw the Sunday dancing as a "safety valve" that might reduce the chances of Voodoo and other secret gatherings.

Often more than 2000 people might congregate to watch the dances. Vendors sold refreshments and fights were common. The dances (the most famous was the Bamboula) would become more and more frenzied and sensual as the pulse of drums grew faster. Sunset was the curfew for the Square to be cleared and the slaves to go home.

Behind the square stand the:
Municipal Auditorium and Theatre of the Performing Arts, hosts of concerts, opera and other performances as well as many Mardi Gras balls. The construction surrounding the area is focused on the new:

Louis Armstrong Park, to be the center of this arts complex — named for the Jazz great who was born and raised in New Orleans.



(above top) 1342 Moss, built in 1834
(above) Sailing by the Coast Guard station and The Southern Yacht Club on Lake Pontchartrain



(above) "Bucktown" by Tommy Thompson • Courtesy Liberty Gallery



(left) "The Bamboula" by E.W. Kemble in 1885 • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

(below left) St. Louis Cemetery No. 3
(below) "Melon Boats" in the Basin by Clarence Millet • From the collection of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Nelson





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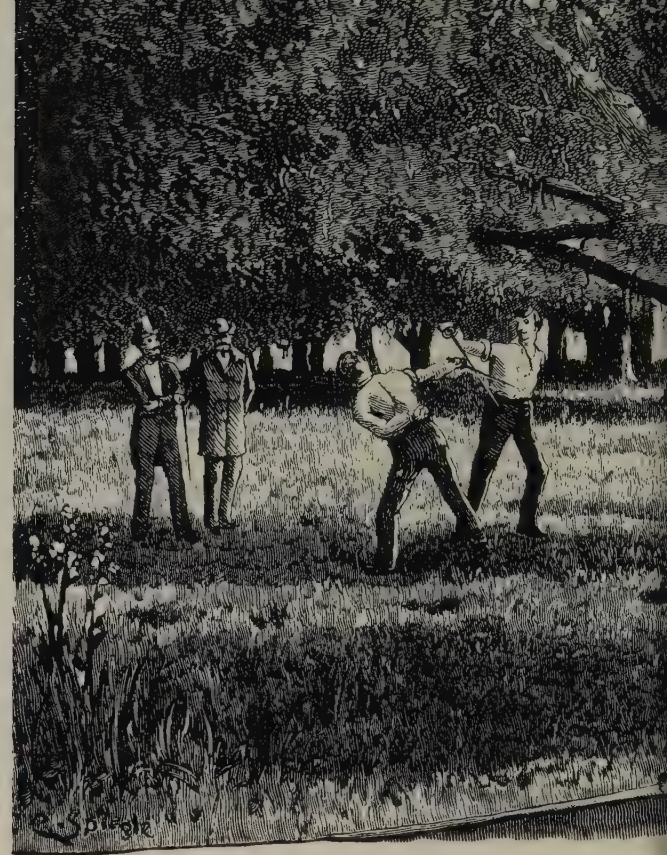
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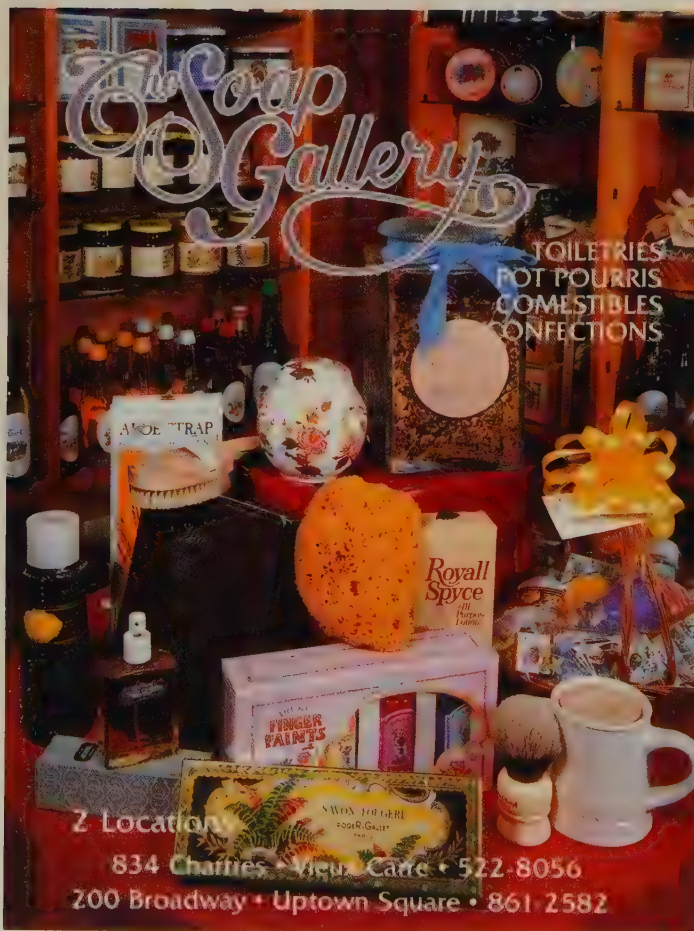


Along Bayou St. John and the Lakefront

At the corner of Rampart and Conti is:
The Church of the Dead. Pere Antoine laid the cornerstone in 1826 to build this burial chapel for the cemeteries just outside the Vieux Carre. (Funerals were no longer allowed in the Cathedral for fear of yellow fever contagion). In 1860, the building became a parish church and is now the official chapel of the police and fire departments. It originally had a more rounded, Spanish style steeple, but was remodelled at a later date.

Turn right on Bienville and then right again on:
Basin Street, which was the main street of:
Storyville. In the 1880's, corruption in New Orleans had allowed the city to gain a reputation for widespread vice. To answer the cries for reform, Alderman Sidney Story created a plan for two "restricted districts" where prostitution was "permitted". One of them, from Basin Street to S. Robertson (between Iberville and St. Louis) became known as Storyville, much to Alderman Story's dismay. Along Basin Street were many fancy saloons and elaborate "sporting houses", which flourished from 1897 until the districts were closed down in 1917, due to pressure from the federal government. The present housing project replaced most of what was Storyville.

On the left you will see:
St. Louis Cemetery #1 was opened in 1788. Here were the first above ground tombs in New Orleans. This cemetery replaced a small plot between Toulouse and St. Peter (just inside the wall). St. Louis Cemetery #2 is behind the housing project on St. Louis and covers three blocks. It opened in 1823 when #1 had become filled.



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Drawing of the Dueling Oaks from the guide book published for the 1885 Cotton Centennial Exposition

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Turn right on Toulouse and left on Rampart. Along Rampart to the right were the:

Quadroon Quarters. These were the small cottages, mostly along Rampart, where the white Creole Aristocrats "kept" their "free" Mulatto mistresses and their families during the days of slavery.

Upon reaching Esplanade, turn left and enjoy it for about 20 blocks. On the right you will pass:

St. Louis Cemetery #3, established in 1856.

When you reach Moss, turn left and follow along the banks of:

Bayou St. John, which connected the Lake with an old Indian path to the River. In the early 1800's, a canal was dug to extend the Bayou to a basin (just to the Canal Street side of Congo Square). Some of Louisiana's earliest settlers built plantation homes along this bayou.

1440 Moss. This West Indies style plantation house was built about 1800 for an aristocratic family named Ducayet. It later became known as the Pitot House when Mayor James Pitot lived here. It is open as a museum on Thursdays.

1342 Moss. This Greek Revival version of a plantation house was built about 1834 for Evariste Blanc. It is now a school.

1300 Moss. This old plantation house was built about 1784.

Return along the Bayou to Esplanade. Turn left on Esplanade again to the entrance of:

City Park was once part of the Louis Allard plantation. The enormous park boasts four golf courses, facilities for almost any outdoor recreation and beautiful gardens and lagoons.

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Along Bayou St. John and the Lakefront

Drive among the huge old oaks to the:
New Orleans Museum of Art.

To the left of this stimulating museum are the famous:
Dueling Oaks. It was beneath these trees that many matters of
honor were settled by proud New Orleanians in the 1700's and
early 1800's. Among sensitive Creoles, or bragging adventurers,
fear of losing one's honor was stronger than fear of dying.
Though church and law forbid dueling, it was an important part
of New Orleans life. Duels were fought over the most minute (or
imaginary) transgression and sometimes for no reason at all.

Among these Oaks was generally the favorite place for duels
— as many as ten being fought here on a single Sunday morning
in 1837.

Creoles never fought each other with fists. Every detail of a
"meeting", whether with rapiers, broadswords or pistols, was
governed by strict rules of dueling etiquette and there were sur-
prisingly few deaths. But, when the "Americans" came in the
1800's, their whole concept of a "fight" or of "honor" was com-
pletely different. They altered the primary purpose of the duel
to be to kill the opponent and deadly rifles, shotguns, clubs and
axes were introduced to the duel.

Dueling flourished in the 1800's until the Civil War. After-
wards, there was really no place for dueling in the difficult prob-
lems of Reconstruction and the laws forbidding the practice
began to be enforced.

As you return to the entrance of the Park, cross the bridge
once again on Esplanade and immediately turn left on Wisner
Blvd.

Drive along Wisner, next to Bayou St. John as it flows toward
Lake Pontchartrain. The homes you will see contrast sharply
the original buildings constructed on the Bayou. The unusual:
Park Island, on the right, is an example of New Orleans' "mod-
ern" grand homes.

When you come to Robert E. Lee Blvd., turn right and con-
tinue to Elysian Fields Ave. where you will turn left. On the left
you will pass:

Louisiana State University New Orleans. The main campus of
L.S.U. is in Baton Rouge.

Pontchartrain Beach Amusement Park, directly before you, has
retained its 1928 personality.

Turn left onto lovely:
Lakeshore Drive. This beautiful drive and park border the lake
for more than five miles.

Lake Pontchartrain is about forty miles long and twenty-five
miles wide and is crossed by the longest bridge in the world, cal-
led the Causeway.

Soon you will cross the mouth of Bayou St. John. Here, in
about 1770, the construction was completed of:

Spanish Fort. Its remains still stands, but amid the fine residen-
tial section built in recent years. A lighthouse stood here in the
early 1800's. In 1823, this area became a resort, complete with a
hotel, restaurants, band stand, bathing houses, theater (and
later a casino). A railroad brought the crowds from downtown
New Orleans.

The Mardi Gras Fountain on the left is a spectacle of moving colors after the sun goes down.

At the end of Lakeshore Drive you will pass the Coast Guard Lighthouse which is the landmark for:

West End, which is the name for a very small park, surrounded by yacht clubs, marinas, an old fishing community and an interesting collection of restaurants, many overlooking the water. It is the main pleasure boating center in the city.

Southern Yacht Club is the second oldest in the country, established in 1840.

In 1871, a railroad began bringing pleasure seekers here, to a resort, which grew to include a hotel, restaurant, ferris wheel, roller coaster and elaborate pavilions. Showboats and floating circuses would dock here for performances.

To explore the rest of West End, curve to the left on Lakeshore Drive at the Coast Guard station and turn right on the first street (Lake Avenue) and have fun.

Bucktown is a small "Fishing" community, which has, for many years, lined the banks of the narrow canal behind the restaurants on the western side of West End Park.

To continue your tour, drive back to Lakeshore Drive and turn right to the stop light. There you will turn left onto Robert E. Lee. Take Robert E. Lee to Canal Blvd. and turn right. You will follow Canal all the way back to the Downtown area.

At the intersection of Canal and City Park Ave. you will be surrounded by:

Old Cemeteries. There are at least fourteen of them in this area, all fascinating visits into New Orleans history.

Continue on Canal back to downtown. The median of this grand street used to be busy with streetcars, this intersection being the end of the line.

As you come into downtown, if you wish to see the: **Louisiana Superdome**, turn right on Elk, which immediately becomes Loyola. You will pass the:

Civic Center, which was built in the late 1950's and includes the City Hall, Library and State Office Buildings.

When you get to Poydras, turn right and you will soon see the huge dome on your left. It is the largest structure of its kind in the world and will seat up to 85,000 people.

Make a U-turn wherever possible and return to Canal, either on Loyola or by continuing on Poydras to Camp before turning left.

At the foot of Canal you will see on the right:

The Rivergate Exhibition Center, which accommodates 17,000 people for conventions, exhibits and Mardi Gras balls (including huge parade floats, which pass through it before the dancing begins).

International Trade Mart houses an important part of the city's shipping industry, foreign consuls and many other businesses and has the Maritime Museum at its top, overlooking the Mississippi.

At the very end of Canal are docks for some of the river cruise boats and the dock for the free ferry boats which cross the river continually.



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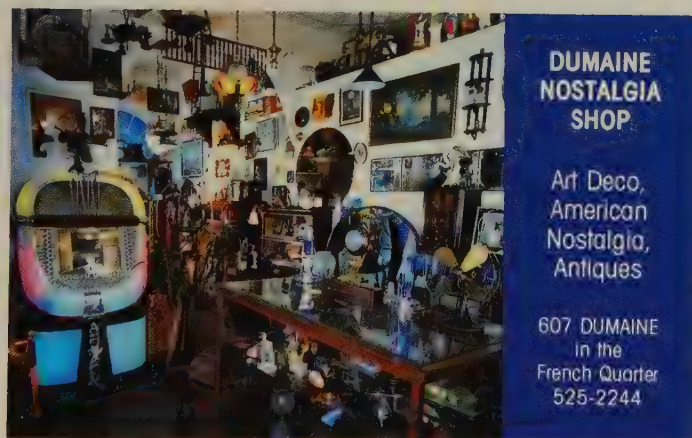


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The Battle of and Chalmette



Just as Creole Louisiana became the 18th state in the Union, the U.S. declared war on England. The War of 1812 dragged on until Napoleon was defeated in Europe in 1814. England then turned complete attention to defeating the U.S., attacking Washington and burning the White House. In December, 1814, the British massed the largest amphibious invasion force ever to enter American waters. A huge fleet of warships anchored off Ship Island in the Gulf, prepared to capture New Orleans and gain control of the Mississippi River. A man who lived on Cat Island stalled the British by refusing to guide them through the tricky passes of the Gulf, giving the city a little more time to prepare for the invasion.

General Andrew Jackson, military commander of the Louisiana area, was sent to New Orleans to quickly muster a defense for the city. He was able to rally a makeshift army which included Creoles, "Free Men of Color," Indians, Germans, Acadians and the newly arrived "Americans" in addition to the regulars and militia men he had brought with him from Kentucky and Tennessee. To this diverse group, Jean Lafitte gave his support — himself (as a guide in surrounding areas), his men (under the command of Dominique You) and enormous quantities of cannon, flints and gunpowder.

The British made their way to Bayou Bienvenue and then to the River, just nine miles below New Orleans. Jackson put up a rampart from the River to a nearby swamp and with support from the American sloop, "Louisiana," firing from the River, and the expert aim of his marksmen, he was able to stall the advances of the English forces and silence their heavy artillery for days.

British General Packenham, afraid any longer delay would demoralize his troops, ordered a head-on attack, against the judgment of his officers. The Americans opened artillery fire on the advancing "redcoats" (who marched in measured time) and then opened fire with their crackshot rifles. The short battle left over 2000 British casualties with only a small number of "Americans" killed. The British retreated and remained camped for ten days, while their ships exchanged fire with American forts, down river. Finally, they returned to their ships and sailed away.

Ironically, only two weeks before the bloody battle, the U.S. and England had signed the Peace of Ghent, but news of the war's end had not reached New Orleans before the Battle took place.

New Orleans



(above) Beaugard Plantation House at Chalmette National Historical Park

(right) Jackson Barracks • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

(bottom right) "The Battle of New Orleans" • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection

To see the Chalmette National Historical Park, where the Battle of New Orleans was fought, take Rampart Street (the upper border of the French Quarter) toward Esplanade. About two blocks after Esplanade, stay to the left as Rampart becomes St. Claude. Continue on St. Claude to:

Industrial Canal. This busy canal, completed in 1923, connects the River with the Lake and the Intracoastal Waterway.

The Industrial Lock, visible from the bridge, was built by the same man who built the Panama Canal.

Continue on St. Claude to the 6400 block, where, on your right, you will see:

Jackson Barracks, located where Jackson had his headquarters in December of 1814. The Barracks were used as a training barracks for Infantry during WWII.

Continue on St. Claude as it becomes St. Bernard Hwy. On the right you will see the entrances to:

Chalmette National Historical Park. It was here that Jackson's quickly gathered army fought the British in 1815. The National Cemetery was established in 1864 and the National Historical Park in 1939.

Chalmette Monument, begun in 1855 by the state, was completed in 1907, when the land was transferred to the federal government. The area also includes some very impressive oak trees and the:

Beaugard House, built in 1840, which contains exhibits and a presentation about the Battle of New Orleans.



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Voodoo

by Jane Palmer,
Voodoo Museum

And its Influence on Jazz

New Orleans' character is based upon the myriad of different cultural influences which have blended to form her unique spirit. Voodoo is one of these cultural factors. It has figured in various aspects of New Orleanian heritage and predominantly in the music of New Orleans — Jazz.

Jazz is a blend of European and African influences. The African heritage, descended from the jungles of Central and Western Africa, was brought with the slaves to the West Indies. Many of these Caribbean slaves later came to New Orleans. Their religion, the worship of "Vodun", was carried to New Orleans, where it became known by many names such as Voodoo, Vaudaux, or Hoodoo — commonly known as Voodoo. Music was an integral part of the ceremony of Voodoo, a ceremony considered by the unfamiliar to be an orgy of song, dance, music and revelry.

Any gathering of slaves was viewed as a dangerous thing by the French and Spanish authorities, constantly in fear of insurrections, during the 1700's. The Voodoo influence was considered especially dangerous, so much so, that the importation of slaves from the West Indies was ended. Voodoo was banned, but the ceremonies continued in secret, under the threat of severe punishment, and the tradition of Voodoo continued.

With the Louisiana purchase and the American influence, religious tolerance was expanded, and the need for recreation among the slaves was recognized. To fulfill this need, the municipal council ordained that every Sunday the slaves could be allowed a few hours of recreation.

This began the period of the Congo Square gatherings. The old Congo Square is located in the New Louis Armstrong Park which was dedicated on April 15, 1980. Here was a place where the slaves could gather every Sunday. It was the chance to socialize. Much of the music and dance was a secularized Voodoo ritual.

The music was made on homemade instruments, drums, long and hollow, constructed perhaps from a single piece of wood, with a sheep or goat skin stretched across one end. An extra performer might beat on the side of the drum with two sticks. A smaller drum was made of the joints of two large pieces of bamboo, this was said to be the origin of the name Bamboula. The drums were beaten with the shank bone of a cow. Slaves sang in a "patois" (a mixture of African and French dialects) as well as Creole songs and performed wild exotic dances with such names as the "Bamboula", the "Cata" (or Chacta), the "Calinda", the "Counjaille". These weekly celebrations were a tradition in New Orleans from the early 1800's through the Civil War.

With the ending of the Civil War a new period began. Jim Crow laws ended the weekly festivities. The dispersed musicians began playing in Lincoln park and in private places. When the Storyville section of New Orleans was developed in 1897 many of the Madams sought the entertainment services of the former Congo Square musicians for their houses.

This was to be the nurturing ground for the music which came to be known as "jazz". It was a blend of musical types, Black African and European, the spirituals of the church, the blues, the French marching music, and the rhythms of the ancient Voodoo rites.

The Voodoo rhythms formed the original pulse of the music which evolved into jazz. Jazz is only a part of Voodoo's cultural influence in New Orleans.

(below) "The Voodoo Dance" and "A Voodoo", both by E.W. Kemble • Courtesy Historic New Orleans Collection



Where to Stay

Would you like a slave quarter room on the courtyard or a view of the River from your twenty-five story balcony? You can choose, in "the city that care forgot."

Would you like a room with a view of an old vine covered wall, through banana leaves swaying by a fountain? Or, perhaps a wrought iron balcony overlooking a Vieux Carre street? Or maybe a room high above the entire "crescent" of the Mississippi River — its foreign ships and steamboats?

There are quiet, lush courtyards — busy, bustling hotel night clubs and restaurants — shuttered doors and slave quarters — swimming pools and discos — antiques and traditions and old winding staircases — push button conveniences and "space age" elevators with a view.

New Orleans can offer you endless possibilities for choosing where to stay.

Pontchartrain
Hotel



Maison
Dupuy



(above) New Orleans Hilton
(above right) Romance in the courtyard of
the Royal Sonesta
(right) Classic lobby of the Royal Orleans
(far right) Courtyard of Hansel and Gretel
House



HANSEL & GRETEL HOUSE. Original Creole cottages surrounding a moss draped courtyard. One of the cottages is the site of the first elementary schoolhouse in the French Quarter. Complimentary coffee and conversation. Color TV. Complimentary parking. All major credit cards accepted. 524-0141. 916 Burgundy. Vieux Carre.

THE INN ON BOURBON, a Downtowner. This very popular Inn is located in the heart of the French Quarter. The original site of the French Opera House built in 1859. Many rooms have balconies overlooking swinging Bourbon St. or perhaps one overlooking the tropical gardens and swimming pool. Home of the popular Cabaret Toulouse Lounge. An excellent pancake parlor and a superb restaurant as well. 524-7611, 541 Bourbon. Vieux Carre.

LE PAVILLON A large, elegant downtown hotel, near the Superdome, but convenient to the French Quarter. Hotel is done in 18th Century decor with 14 foot ceilings. 226 rooms, several suites, valet parking available, meeting rooms, rooftop pool, cafe, lounge and Chateaubriand Restaurant. 581-3111. 833 Poydras. Downtown Map (108)

MAISON DUPUY. 225 rooms and suites. Heated pool and tropical garden. Creole cuisine in Le Bon Creole restaurant and live entertainment in the Cabaret Lounge. Convention and meeting facilities for 600. 586-8000. 1001 Rue Toulouse. Vieux Carre.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. Old world elegance a half block from swinging Bourbon Street. Many rooms with private balconies overlooking the courtyard and swimming pool. Valet parking available. Home of Louis XVI French Restaurant. 525-2300. 827 Toulouse. Vieux Carre.

MARRIOTT. Large, dramatic hotel. 1354 rooms in the French Quarter. Complete convention facilities. 30,000 square foot Exhibit Hall. Ballroom. Pool. 5 restaurants and lounges, one overlooks all of New Orleans and the Mississippi. 581-1000, Canal at Chartres Sts. Vieux Carre.

MONTELEONE. In the French Quarter. Three generations of family devotion have made this hotel world famous. 600 rooms, excellent convention facilities, meeting rooms, rooftop pool, putting green, restaurants, lounges and live entertainment nightly. 523-3341, 214 Royal St. Vieux Carre.

THE NEW ORLEANS HILTON is a beautiful luxury hotel located in downtown New Orleans on the Mississippi River. Twelve hundred spacious guest rooms, the luxurious Towers suites, and six bars and restaurants make this one of the finest hotels in the South. Le Croissant Coffee Shoppe, Winston's, le Cafe bromeliad, The English Bar, The French Garden and Oyster Bar, and Rainforest — each offers something unique and special to Hilton guests. The Rivercenter Tennis Club is adjacent to the hotel and features indoor and outdoor courts plus ultra modern sauna and health facilities. Downtown Map (104)

OLIVIER GUEST HOUSE HOTEL. A lovely historic 1836 mansion, nestled in the heart of the French Quarter. Each room is different and unique. Every morning a complementary continental breakfast is set out to enjoy in our pretty courtyard, or in your room. Located in the heart of the French Quarter at 829 Toulouse. 525-8456. Vieux Carre.

PATIO (BEST WESTERN) MOTEL. A popular motel conveniently located to the Superdome and the French Quarter. 2 pools, free parking, putting green, credit cards. 822-0200, 2820 Tulane Ave. City Map. (12) J-5

PLACE d'ARMES Located on historic Jackson Square, close to all attractions in the Old French Quarter. Restaurant, pool, kitchenettes. 524-4531, Vieux Carre.

PONTCHARTRAIN. Small, elegant, deluxe hotel with continental service and cuisine. 100 rooms. Located in the Garden District. Home of the famous Caribbean Room restaurant. 524-0581, 2031 St. Charles Ave. City Map. (A) J-7

PRINCE CONTI is in the heart of the French Quarter. Accommodations include free parking, television and continental breakfast served in your room. Whether you choose a room in Georgian, French Provincial, Louis XV, or another period, you will be surrounded by handsome authentic antiques. Continental atmosphere with unmatched service. 529-4172. 830 Conti. Vieux Carre.

RODEWAY DOWNTOWN MOTEL. Located close to the Heart of famous Canal St. and the French Quarter and only 2 blocks from the Superdome. Pool, movies, sheltered parking, restaurant and banquet, meeting rooms. 529-5411, 1725 Tulane Ave. City Map. (21) J-5

THE ROYAL ORLEANS. Luxury and elegance in the heart of the French Quarter. 362 rooms; parking for 350 cars, convention facilities for up to 600; cocktail parties for up to 1,000. Beautiful roof top pool is open all year, with roof top bar and cafe. Fine restaurants and lounges. 529-5333. 621 St. Louis. Vieux Carre.

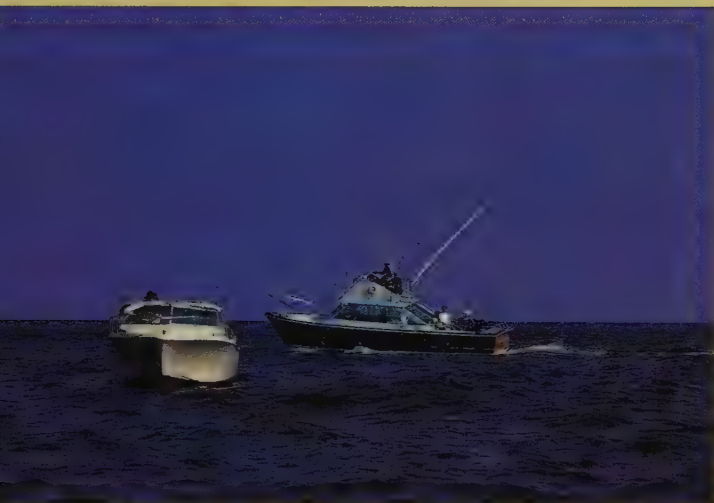
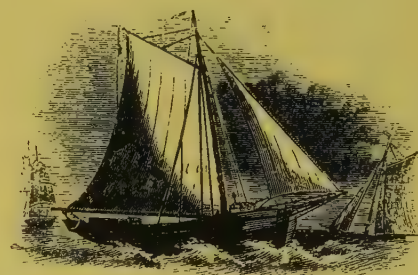
ROYAL SONESTA. Located in the French Quarter, this hotel has 500 rooms and suites. Traditional balconies overlooking a tropical courtyard and the large pool. Enjoy entertainment by Elairio in the Mystic Den. For dinner choose from Begues, The Green House or the Desire Oyster Bar. 586-0300. 300 Bourbon. Vieux Carre.

ST. PETER GUEST HOUSE. Creole Guest House built in 1840, now a charming hotel. Guest rooms are located in old slave quarters around a beautiful courtyard with tropical plants and birds. All rooms individually decorated with private baths. Complimentary parking. All major credit cards. In the Old French Quarter at 1005 St. Peter. 524-9232. Vieux Carre.



The Sunny Gulf Coast

A nearby coastline of history, charm, beauty and fun.



Early in the 1500's, DeSoto and other Spaniards explored the Gulf Coast, but made no attempt to settle their territory. It was a hundred years later that the French started south from the Great Lakes to find the "land of wealth and plenty" which the Indians said lay along the "Great River."

In 1699, Sieur d'Iberville (Bienville's brother) landed on the Gulf Coast and established the first white settlement, Ft. Maurepas, at the present town of Ocean Springs (Old Biloxi). In 1702, Ft. Conde was begun near the center of present day Mobile. A few years later, Bienville set out to build New Orleans, while the French headquarters were moved to a new site (near the Biloxi Lighthouse). John Law granted land along the Pascagoula River in 1718 and 300 German colonists began cultivating there.

These tiny settlements, scattered along the coast, grew quickly under French rule. Later they were shuffled back and forth between France, Spain, England and finally the United States.



Today, there is a resort-like atmosphere along the Gulf, with every possible water sport and variety of fishing, plenty of golf, tennis and relaxation and a swinging night life. But, the area is made up of several intriguing smaller cities, which have retained their individual character and color — a pleasant contrast to some of the "big city" resort areas.



(top) Biloxi Lighthouse at sunset
 (above) Boating in the Mississippi Sound
 (above) "Country Road at Biloxi" by William Woodward
 • From the collection of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Nelson
 (right) Magnolia Hotel, built in 1847, oldest hotel on the Gulf Coast, restored by City of Biloxi
 (far right) Fountain, Rue Magnolia Mall, Biloxi

The entire shore is lined with beautiful bays and beaches, busy ports and marinas. The coastal islands are part of the National Park System and offer boating, fishing, swimming, camping, exploring and perhaps a glimpse of a porpoise, alligator or pelican. Civil War Fort Massachusetts can be toured on Ship Island.

Gulfport has many sights to see, including a large banana port, an aquadome of sea life, a tour train and a 72 foot steel tug boat, which was placed 600 feet inland, intact, by Hurricane Camille in 1969. Gulfport and Biloxi share the longest man-made sand beach in the world (300 feet wide for 26 miles). The white sand was pumped in by dredges in 1951 to replace a lovely beach that an earlier hurricane had erased. As you pass the grand homes facing the Gulf, you will notice other scars of Camille — empty lots with steps remaining.

Between Gulfport and Biloxi is Beauvoir, the lovely, final home of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. In Biloxi, interesting landmarks include a 1912 schooner, an ancient burial ground, a tour train and tour boat of the busy Back Bay seafood industry, an 1847 hotel, an old cemetery and many 19th century houses and churches. The Biloxi Lighthouse was built in 1848 and stands next to the remains of a 90 foot Magnolia tree, which was 300 years old when Camille destroyed it in 1969.

Across the bridge, Ocean Springs is the site of Ft. Maurepas and d'Iberville's landing. A tour train and the Gulf Coast Research Lab (which studies and protects the natural resources of the Gulf) are interesting to see.

Further east, Gautier, Pascagoula and Moss Point are on the bay of the Pascagoula "Singing River" (as it is called in a beautiful Indian legend).

The large port is lined with shipbuilders and other industry, while Moss Point is a busy sawmill town. The Old Spanish Fort and museum, a restored plantation home, a sight-seeing bay cruise and a nuclear submarine are all interesting.

Mobile and the famous "fun spot," Dauphin Island, are just west of Florida. Mobile has many fascinating historical restorations and museums, including 19th century homes, "plazas," a plantation, a slave market, an 18th century cemetery and a replica of Ft. Conde. Two beautiful "gardens" lie outside the city and the drives along the Dog River or down to the amusement park and beaches of Dauphin Island are picturesque. Crossing the eastern bridge, you can tour the Battleship USS Alabama and Submarine USS Drum. A drive down the eastern side of Mobile Bay, to Fairhope or Point Clear is both interesting and pretty. The entrance to the bay is guarded by Ft. Gaines, Ft. Morgan and the Sand Island Lighthouse.

Grand Hotel, Point Clear



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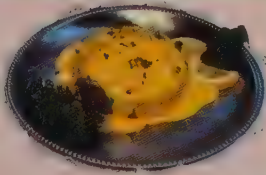
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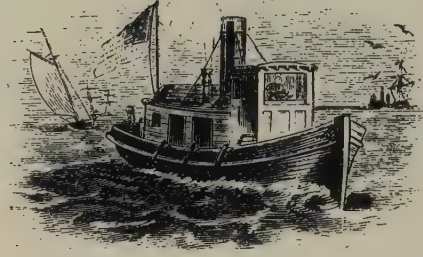


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The Sunny Gulf Coast



THE FACTORY. A seafood cannery has been converted into a unique seafood restaurant and entertainment complex. Boat tours and over 12 shops add to the fun and excitement one enjoys here. The seafood, prime steaks and oyster bar are a smashing success. As you dine watch the fishing boats glide past. At the waters edge, the Rum-Runners bar offers eating, drinking, and merriment. 2 miles east of the Biloxi lighthouse at 1500 E. Beach Biloxi. Gulf Coast Map. (F).



GRAND HOTEL. Point Clear. The "Queen of Southern Resorts". A four season resort on beautiful Mobile Bay. An unhurried, uncrowded, relaxed atmosphere in which to live the Grand life. 10 tennis courts, swimming (in season), sailing, water skiing, fishing, riding, skeet and trap shooting. Their accommodations, food and hospitality live up to their name too. All very grand. Inclusive with room 2 meals daily, tennis, unlimited free golf and much more. Box 60 Point Clear, Ala. 36564. (205) 928-9201. Gulf Coast Map (G) Point Clear.

McELROY'S HARBOR HOUSE. Located in the heart of Biloxi's small craft harbor overlooking the Gulf and Deer Island. It's fascinating to watch the coming and going of the beautiful yachts and the busy fishing boats while savoring their fresh seafoods. Early each morning their chefs prepare the homemade seafood gumbos and stuff the crabs, lobsters and flounders, which delight their guests. Open daily for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Biloxi Small Craft Harbor. 435-5001, Gulf Coast Map (H) Biloxi.

WHITE PILLARS. A lovely restored Southern mansion has become one of the most beautiful restaurants in the South. Antiques, crystal chandeliers and a gracious patio add to the enjoyment of gourmet dining. A specialty is their world famous Eggplant Josephine. Whether you choose seafood or a dish from the broiler, your meal will be properly prepared and served with Southern grace. Open 5 P.M. Entertainment in the lounge from 8 P.M. until . . . 100 Rodenburg Ave. at the beach. Biloxi. Gulf Coast Map (W).



The Sunny Gulf Coast



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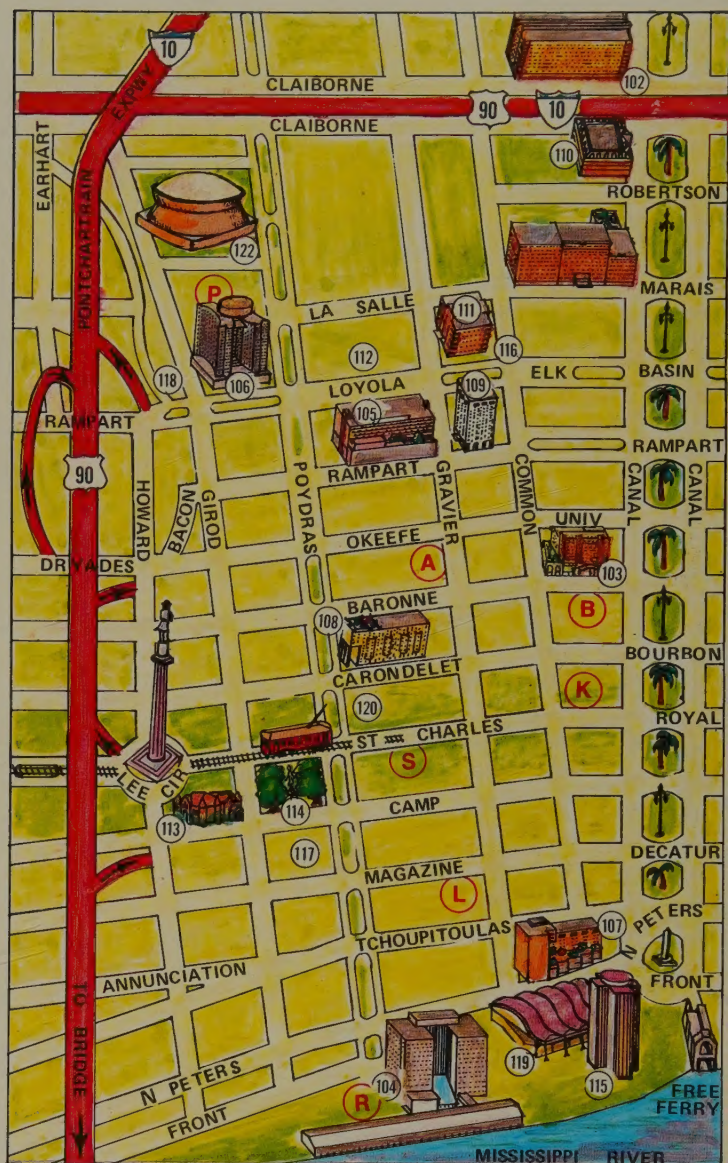
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